VOL. 9. ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FEBRUARY, 1848. No. 2.

THE GENESEE FARMER:

PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH, AT ROCHESTER, N. Y., BY

D. D. T. MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

Fifty Cents a Year, In Advance.

FIVE copies for $2, and any larger number at the same rate, if directed to individuals. Eight copies for $3, if only directed to one person—and any larger number, addressed in like manner, at the same rate. All subscriptions payable in advance, and to commence with the volume. ☞ Back numbers supplied to new subscribers.

PUBLICATION OFFICE in Talman Block, Buffalo street, opposite Reynold's Arcade—where all subscriptions not forwarded by mail should be paid.

POST-MASTERS and all other friends of Agricultural and Horticultural Improvement are requested to obtain and forward subscriptions for the FARMER.

☞ The Farmer is subject to newspaper postage only. ☜

SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

WILL be published in the Farmer at the rate of $1 per square, (ten lines or less,) for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion—*in advance*. ☞ All letters containing remittances, or making inquiries, &c., for the benefit of the writer, must be POST-PAID or FREE, to receive proper attention.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

To Friends and Agents.

THE favors of our friends, during the past six weeks, have been NUMEROUS and SUBSTANTIAL. The increase of our subscription list, both at home and abroad, has been much greater than we anticipated. We have also received over two hundred commendatory letters, and notices from the press, since the publication of the January number of the Farmer. We assure all interested that their aid is duly appreciated, if not properly acknowledged—and that no exertion shall be spared to make the GENESEE FARMER worthy of the extensive patronage it is now receiving.

The expenses of publishing the Farmer, since its enlargement, are heavier than many imagine; but, with a large circulation, we can afford for 50 cents what other publishers, with a limited number of subscribers, can not (or do not) sell for less than twice or thrice that amount. Five thousand subscribers would not probably pay the expenses of issuing the Farmer in its present style; yet, with ten or twenty thousand, (the latter is our MARK, for 1848,) we shall not only defray all its expenses, but perhaps save sufficient to make up for losses in former years when we expended more to enlarge and improve the paper than its patronage warranted. Every addition to our subscription list is a benefit to the reader as well as publisher—enabling us to furnish a better journal. We hope our friends and agents will bear this fact in mind, and obtain and forward the subscriptions of all who may desire the present volume of the Farmer. Having printed a second large edition of the January number, we can supply all new subscribers.

WE send this number of the Farmer to many persons who are not subscribers. Those who like it will oblige us by introducing the paper to the notice of their friends, and forwarding subscriptions according to our club terms.

1848.] VOLUME IX. [1848.

GENESEE FARMER.

THE Publisher respectfully announces to the Farmers and Horticulturists of the Country, that the NINTH volume of this popular and useful Journal will commence in January, 1848. It will be larger than any preceding volume, each number containing **Thirty-two large Octavo Pages**—24 of which will be devoted to reading matter, illustrations, &c. [The paper was enlarged to 32 pages in August, 1847.]

The Farmer is the CHEAPEST journal of the kind in the Union—and its very extensive circulation, (having subscribers in *every State and Territory in the United States*, and several British Provinces,) is sufficient evidence of its merit and popularity.

TERMS:—**50 Cents a Year, in advance;** Five Copies for $2, and at the same rate for a larger number. Eight copies (directed to one person,) for $3, and any larger number at the same rate. ☞ All subscriptions must commence with the volume, January, 1848. ☜

☞ The friends of Improvement, in all sections, are requested to obtain and forward subscriptions to the Farmer. Send early, if convenient. Subscription money may be sent (post paid,) at the risk of the publisher.

Address **D. D. T. MOORE,**
Nov., 1847. *Rochester, N. Y.*

To Post-Masters.

WE trust that all Post-Masters who can consistently do so, will lend a portion of their influence to increase the usefulness of the GENESEE FARMER, by introducing it to the notice of their friends and acquaintances, and obtaining subscriptions. We think almost any P. M. who puts up a Show Bill in his office can easily obtain from 8 to 25 subscribers—for there is hardly a farmer or horticulturist in the Union who will refuse to pay the trifling amount of *fifty cents* for so large a paper devoted to Agriculture and Horticulture.

Club Terms.—In order to avoid any misunderstanding of the club terms of the Farmer, we will here state them plainly, viz: Five Copies for $2, and at the same rate (40 cents per copy) for any greater number, *if the papers are directed by us to each subscriber*. Eight Copies for $3, and at the same rate for any additional number—the package to be *directed to one person*.

☞ To any person who obtains 16 subscribers, and continues to act as agent, we will send an extra copy, gratis—or, if preferred, a bound volume of the Farmer for 1847.

Our Premium List.—Reader, turn to our *Premium List*, on the last page of this number, and observe the very liberal offers we make for subscribers to volume 9. In this matter, as well as most others, we are ahead of all our cotemporaries of the Agricultural Press.

THIS, as well as our January number, contains several pages more of reading matter, (exclusive of the advertising department) than we promised in our Prospectus.

TO FARMERS AND SCYTHE DEALERS!!

R. B. DUNN'S SCYTHE FACTORY,

NORTH WAYNE, MAINE.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT has now become the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES, and probably in the World, being capable of turning off FOURTEEN THOUSAND DOZEN of Scythes annually.

It has ever been the aim of the proprietor to use the most approved machinery, the best stock, and always to employ the best workmen. The scythes have thus obtained a justly distinguished reputation. A SILVER MEDAL has been awarded to R. B. DUNN, by the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, for the BEST SCYTHES. He has also received the HIGHEST PREMIUM at two fairs of the NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, as well as from other State and County Fairs. It has been the object as it will be the pride of the Proprietor to continue to *deserve* such flattering testimonials of the superior quality of his articles.

Grass, Grain, Bush, Bramble, Lawn and Rice Scythes are made to any desirable pattern, for the different parts of the *Union*, and the *British American Provinces.*

To render a just meed of praise and interest, to an Establishment of such magnitude and worth in their midst, a large number of gentlemen from the various sections of the State, including the Governor, members of the Council, and the Legislature, assembled by invitation, on the 23d of July last, to witness the process of *Scythe Making*, partake of a collation, and interchange sentiments proper to the occasion. Below are some of the sentiments given :

By. Adj. General Redington. Our friend and host, R. B. Dunn, Esq.—Alike distinguished for his enterprise and hospitality; the string of his door-latch is always to be found on the outside.

By. Hon. J. W. Bradbury, of Augusta. The Governor of Maine.

By Governor DANA. The Operatives of this Establishment—May they always enjoy high wages, prompt pay, and abundant opportunity for moral and intellectual culture.

By Hon. John Hogdon, President of the Senate. American Manufactures—Free institutions, a sound currency and Yankee enterprise, are the surest guarantees of their success.

By Hon. H. Hamlin, of Hampden. The enterprise of our citizens and the skill of the Mechanics of Maine—Well demonstrated in the manner in which scythes are "Dunn," at "Dunnville."

By P. Barnes, editor of the Portland Advertiser. Prosperity to the men who make, and the men who swing the scythe.

By Rev. Wm. A. Drew, editor of the Gospel Banner. Our Host—Whose Yankee enterprise this day witnessed is equalled only by a Yankee hospitality this hour enjoyed.

By Hon. J. Perry of Oxford. Our Host—A Maine boy, who supplies the markets of the world with scythes "Dunn" to order.

By A. P. Morrell, Esq., of Readfield. The proprietor and operatives of the "Wayne Scythe Factory"—Their works present a fine specimen of Yankee enterprise, skill and workmanship, that may challenge a rival and bid defiance to competition.

By J. R. Bachelder, sheriff of the county of Kennebec. The "Wayne Scythe Factory"—A vast enterprise; an honor to the proprietor and a credit to the State.

By Hon. J. Baker, of Augusta. Agriculture and Manufactures—One ar d inseparable, now and forever.

By Rev. George Bates of Turner. The pleasant village of Dunnville—The enterprising proprietor of the Scythe Factory has contributed largely to its foundation and growth. As it extends its borders and increases in beauty, may its inhabitants ever progress in knowledge, virtue and happiness.

By D. T. Jewett, Esq., of Bangor. The proprietor of the "Wayne Scythe Factory"—May the products of his factory enable him through life to CUT A LARGE SWATH.

By A. Garcelon, M. D., of Lewiston. The Legislature of Maine—May the laws they enact during the present session commend themselves to the citizens of our State as favorably as do the scythes manufactured by our enterprising host.

By Hon. Job Prince, of Turner. The "Old Scythe Time"—Sure to cut, but not more sure than "R. B. Dunn's," and "a few more left of the same sort."

By James Lowell, Esq., of Lewiston. The "Wayne Scythe Establishment"—May it soon be accommodated with an Iron Car to give it greater facilities for the prosecution of its business.

By Hon. S. P. Benson, of Winthrop. R. B. Dunn, Esq., our host—Whose energy and enterprise have enabled him to cut a DOUBLE SWATH with the scythe manufacturers of the world, and whose hospitality to-day has RAKED together his friends in WINDROWS.

By Hon Thos. Robinson, of Ellsworth. The Manufactures of North Wayne—Greatly admired for evenness of temper while always in readiness to give the CUT DIRECT.

By J. M. Frye of Lewiston. The gentlemanly workmen in the "Wayne Scythe Factory"—Just call and they will show you how it is to "B. Dunn."

By P. Barnes, of Portland. The health of the wives and families of all connected with the scythe factory.

The following written sentiments from invited guests, were read :

By Col. Charles Andrews, of Paris. The proprietor of the "Wayne Scythe Factory"—His past course, a complete demonstration that industry without capital, and energy without rashness, governed by integrity are the sure precursors of success.

By Gen. G. W. Bachelder, of Gardiner The proprietor of the "Wayne Scythe Factory"—May he enjoy the best of earth's blessings, good health, and may he escape the SCYTHE of the Great Destroyer, until he shall have realised that full reward to which his enterprise and perseverance so justly entitle him.

By Mr. Messinger, of the firm of Messinger & Co., Boston. Gen. Taylor, of the American Army, and Mr. Taylor, foreman of Dunn's Scythe Factory—The one is "Rough and Ready" in the arts of war, and the other "Smooth and Keen," in the implements of peace.

By E. Holmes, Editor of the Maine Farmer. If "he who makes two spires of grass grow where but one grew before, is a public benefactor," surely the man who makes Scythes to cut them should come in for a liberal share of the honors.

By Jacob Hill, Esq., of Webster. Domestic enterprise and domestic industry—The surprising results they attain when guided with discretion and pursued with energy, as witnessed in the establishment of Mr. Dunn, commend them to the highest consideration of the patriot and statesman, and invoke encouragement in our industrial pursuits and the development of the resources of our growing Republic.

☞ ORDERS addressed to the Proprietor of the above mentioned Eestablishment, at *North Wayne, Maine,*—or to H. C. WHITE, *Frankfort, Herkimer County, N. Y.*,—will receive prompt attention. Merchants and others can adddess either, according to location, &c.

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D. D. T. MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

DANIEL LEE & D. D. T. MOORE, Editors.

P. BARRY, Conductor of Horticultural Department.

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All the back volumes of the Farmer (except the 2d) may be obtained of the Publisher. Price 50 cents each, substantially bound. The only volumes published in octavo form, uniform with the present, are the 6th, 7th, and 8th,—for 1845, 1846, and 1847.—These volumes can be furnished bound or in numbers.

Letters containing remittances, or making inquiries for the benefit of the writer, must be *post-paid* or *free* in order to receive proper attention. Address the Publisher.

[Editorial Correspondence of the Genesee Farmer.]

Southern Agriculture and Customs.

Our readers will hardly credit the story that potatoes are now brought to market which have grown in Georgia within the last three months, in open air. Yet such is said to be the fact, and a matter of no uncommon occurrence. Farmers plow, plant, sow, and harvest, more or less every month in the year. Barley, oats, peas, and young clover are now growing in the middle of January. How they contrive to escape death by hard freezing, I do not understand. Every day brings out some strange novelty. At first it seemed very odd to see men driving oxen with bridle bits, head-stalls and lines, precisely as horses are driven at the north. In some cases ropes are tied to the horns of either ox to pull him to the right or left. At Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, I was amused to witness several very small oxen harnessed each single in a cart, and driven with bits in mouth 20 miles to market, with two or three hundred pounds of corn stalks and a few eggs. One need not go out of the Union to find a people quite as primitive in the management of cattle as old Jacob, who contrived to breed so many that were "ring-streaked and speckled." These animals fare so hard at the south that they are mere dwarfs, and generally very poor at that. Sheep have long legs and tails, long necks and precious little wool. To prevent its total loss in the thorny bush wood, sheep are sheared or shorn twice a year and never washed. Their fleeces are matted with burrs, and worth next to nothing. Indeed they are kept for mutton, not for their wool.

There are, I believe, more goats than sheep in Georgia, and more dogs than goats and sheep put together. Every negro is ambitious of being the master of a dog, as he can not be of himself. I have visited a good many plantations, seen women plow, chop, grub trees, and how field laborers eat, drink, and sleep in their huts. This is a branch of domestic economy, however, which can no more be discussed than my "Laconics," or the rights of labor in the free States. The regular labor and wholesome food of slaves, and the absence of all care about providing for themselves and offspring, cause this class to multiply with greater rapidity than any other in the world. They will soon number ten millions in the United States. Nor can you prevent their rapid increase, except by the most inhuman mutilation. It is the whites, the physically inferior race, not the blacks, who are the sufferers by the importation of so many wild people from Africa, by the commercial traders of Old and New England, previous to the year 1808, when the slave trade was abolished.

Compare the condition of the natives now in Africa with the negroes of the South, and every one must see that the latter have gained immeasurably by being transplanted from a land where civilization has not advanced one inch in four thousand years, to the heart of a Christian nation. The great truth is not to be denied that no other people have advanced so much in an equally short period as have the children of the men and women who were stolen from Africa, many of whom are still living to teach their masters and the children of the latter, *an African dialect*. In a rural population where there are seven negroes to one white person, and the blacks nurse the whites as well as their own offspring, what language, think you, the child will learn from its nurse and playmates?

It is the European, not the African race that have, and must long continue to suffer by the presence of 3,000,000 of negroes, who, being at the bottom in the scale of humanity, must unavoidably pull down to their level the smaller number with whom they associate, unless the latter draw them up to a common platform.

The great and crowning evil in all so called Christian nations is "the love of money." In that regard there is not a particle of difference between slaveholders and non-slaveholders which I can discover. All are alike willing to chew and smoke slave-grown tobacco, eat slave-grown

rice and sugar, and wear slave-grown cotton, if these things are only sold a little cheaper, so that the consumer divides with the planter the profits of unrewarded labor! The constant cheapening of productive toil in the free States, in Europe, and the slave States, I regard as a wrong which a just God will not fail to punish. But those that think they profit by getting from their fellow beings more than they give in exchange, will not tolerate a discussion of the rights of labor in any country, so I dismiss the subject.

It is much to be regretted that agriculturists do not travel more and see how their brother farmers manage things in distant quarters of this nation of thirty States. Travel will cure a thousand prejudices and errors which every man unconsciously falls into. It will enable the best informed to impart most valuable information to those who are farming precisely as their great grandfathers did a century ago. Some of the implements used by this class of cultivators are truly curiosities. Railroads and steamboats ought to mingle the citizens of every State with those of all the others.

This is a good country for poor northern men, if they are only steady and industrious. Labor is not looked upon as disreputable. On the contrary, white laboring men are more esteemed here than at the North. Mechanics are scarce, and command high wages. I have heard more said in favor of home manufactures at the south than I ever did in Rochester and Buffalo. The spirit of improvement has taken a strong hold of the public mind, and great and salutary changes will soon be witnessed. Any people can achieve almost any amount of good, if they *will*. All should aim to improve their system of farming a little every year. The planters of the south beat the farmers of the north in ditching side-hills. These ditches go around the hill at a small inclination, (six inches in a rod,) by which all surface water after rains is carried off gently so as not to wash plowed land. On pretty steep hills the ditches are more than 40 or 50 feet apart. They are not crossed in plowing.

Considering their long life, and their powers of endurance, mules are far more economical for farm work than horses. Here, too, northern farmers might take a useful lesson in this region.

Augusta, Ga., Jan., 1848.

Scientific Notices., &c.

Urine of Herbiferous Animals.—The urine of the hog contains 1 part in 100 of phosphate of potash, which neither the cow or horse produces—while the cow contains 16½ parts and the horse 4½ parts of the hippurate of potash, the urine of the hog contains none. The horse contains 10½ parts of lime; in all the other valuable qualities the cow excels. The only reason why the manure of the hog is found the most valuable is that it is produced from richer food and in a more concentrated state.

Artesian Wells.—The deepest bored well in the world is at Mondrof; it is 2200 feet deep and still progressing; its waters are 95° Fahrenheit—within 3 degrees of blood heat. The well of Grenelle, at Paris, is 1794 feet deep, mostly through a chalk bed. Its temperature is 72° F. It discharges 20 barrels of water per minute, and rises 50 feet above the surface. It is difficult to account for the rise of the water in these bored wells; inclined strata of rocks having a source higher than the issue, is generally supposed to be the cause; but water is as readily procured on high as low lands. Condensation of steam, and the great pressure from central heat, has also been suggested.

Potato Disease.—This disease has been kown for several years at Bogota, in South America, (where they are indigenous,) especially in rainy seasons.

Electricity applied to Plants.—It seems by a carefully conducted set of experiments, that artificial or increased electricity, or the electro-magnetic fluid, has not the remotest effect on the vegetable tissue, neither increasing or retarding growth, and that the reports on the subject are one of the humbugs of the day.

Carbon from the Lungs.—An adult person expires every hour from his lungs 174 grains; from the pores of the skin near 6 grains; amounting in 24 hours to 9 ounces of solid charcoal or carbon. This article is elaborated by the animal economy from the food, and disolved by the oxygen we inhale in the atmospheric air, and is thrown off in the shape of carbonic acid or fixed air.

Atmosphere of the Moon.—Astronomers for a long period have not admitted that the moon possessed an atmosphere, but from late improvements in astronomical instruments, it seems to be settled that, that luminary has a slight and very rare atmosphere, of about one quarter of a mile in height, capable of supporting (according to the calculations of Prof. Loomis, of the Cincinnati observatory,) about the 45th part of an inch of mercury—while our atmosphere supports 30 inches. It is so rare that it exceeds the most perfect vacuum that can be produced by the air pump. An European astronomer maintains, that its reflected light contains an appreciable quantity of heat; for he was able, by concentrating the rays through a 3 foot concave lens, to effect a most delicate and sensible thermometer.

Nutritive quantity of Dry and Green Fodder.—It is generally supposed that there is more nutriment derived from grass in a green state, than there is after it has been cured. A young heifer was carefully weighed, and fed 10 days on green food, while an equal weight was nicely cured, when she was again weighed and fed with dry

food. The experiment was tried three times, with the same result, which was a trifle each time in favor of the dry food—not enough perhaps to pay the labor of curing, but sufficient to show there was no loss in nutriment, and only in the water of vegetation.

Grain in Russia.—A traveler in northern Russia, finds that summer rye and barley are cultivated with success; where the average temperature is only 26, (ours is over 50,) and where the earth at 7 feet depth is continualy frozen and never thaws. The season is only from 2½ to 3 months from plowing to harvest. In this neighborhood, but on a plateau of much higher land, the shaft of a mine was sunk through 175 feet of frozen earth. The springs that this high land produced ran the whole year at a temperature of 36, only 4 degrees above freezing.

Gleanings from Foreign Journals.

A RECENT experiment made with the following substances, makes their constituent values for nutriment as follows: 107 parts of Wheat, 111 of Rye, 117 of Oats, 130 of Barley, 895 of Potatoes, and 1,335 of Turnips, are equal as to nutritive power.

TROTTING.—The knowing ones in England have been nicely taken in, by a trotting horse taken over from this country by an eastern company. He was backed to perform 18 miles within an hour upon a mile course, at the Belle Vue Gardens—which he performed, and a half mile over, wanting 60 yards. The rider not hearing the pistol at the expiration of the hour, put him round the course once and a half more, and until they had to interfere to stop him. There is nothing on the English trotting records to equal it, and it is certainly a most extraordinary performance, as the horse was not at all distressed and came out quite fresh. The horse, owner and rider are all American, and with this single race *bagged* a fortune.

POTATOES.—In digging the crop of potatoes in the land attached to the Darlington Workhouse, the production was found to be at the rate of 450 imperial bushels per acre. The potatoes were of the kind denominated "Green Tops." They were set with salt and ashes, and when taken up were sound, and the earth quite moist. *Note.*—We have an instance in a field near this city, which had a large handful of ashes strewn upon the seed before covering, that almost entirely escaped the rot.

DRAINING.—It is worthy of notice, to attest the estimation in which thorough draining is held, that one individual in England has had cut on his estate upwards of *fifty miles*, or 16,000 rods of drain within the last twelve months. It is confidently asserted that the top and under-drain system now pursued in the flat and retentive soils of that country, and the introduction of the turnip culture, has doubled its agricultural productions in the last twenty years.

LIVING THRESHING MACHINE.—A man of 58 years of age, by the name of CARTHEW, threshed for Mr. RULE of Cambourne, 920 sheaves of barley in 11 hours actual labor, and offers to undertake the same task on a wager, for six successive days. He last year threshed at the Manor of Coppenhouse 400 sheaves of wheat in 12 hours—cleaning up over 30 bushels of seed.

ADULTERATING FOOD.—A respectable corn dealer, of Glasgow, Scotland, has been sentenced to 4 months imprisonment, and £300 ($1500) fine, for wilfully adulterating the Oatmeal intrusted to his care for distribution among the poor of the Highlands by a charitable society of Glasgow. Served him right.

THICK AND THIN SOWING.—The Society of Arts in England, have offered their *Gold Iris Medal* for the best Essay on "*thick and thin sowing*," to be tested on not less than 5 acres, side by side, for a series of years, with a description of soils, manner and time of getting in, &c. *Note.*—This is a subject which has excited much speculation among the wheat growing community. Three pecks when *dibbled* in, or planted one seed in a hole, at exact distances, have produced 70 bushels per acre. If one kernel will produce one head, and that 40 kernels, which is an average, then one bushel sowing, without any tillering or side shoots, should produce 40 bushels per acre; and yet we mostly sow 1½ bushels, and get from 15 to 30 bushels. Where is the loss? Our opinion is, that one bushel sown the first of September, is as good as two bushels sown very late.

ARTIFICIAL SILK.—It is stated in an English paper that old pieces of silk, dissolved in *caustic ley*, (strong solution of potash, or concentrated ley of wood-ashes,) and cotton thread immersed in it and allowed to dry, has a coating of the animal matter of silk deposited on every fibre, and so complete is the deception that it is woven into lace and other fabrics, without detection.

THE value of the merchandise, the growth and produce of the United States, exported for the year ending 1st of July, 1847, was 150,687,464, of which $97,747,130 was exported to England, and $19,277,992 to France. The value of the importations was $115,293,572. We received from England for the six months ending 1st July, 1847, goods to the amount of $54,797,468 from France, $14,388,742; from Spain, $12,617,113.—From these tables it would appear that balance of trade in our favor for the past year, amounted to $35,388,892. The number of American vessels which entered the United States, was 7,759; tonnage, 2,101,359. Foreign vessels, 6,499; tonnage, 1,220,346.

IN Wayne Co., Indiana, out of an adult population of 9,349, there are but 42 that cannot read and write. This is owing to the influence of the "Friends," of whom there are many in that country.

Grasses.

It is often necessary that one should go away from home to appreciate, at their true value, things with which he has been most familiar all his life. Raised in one of the best grazing counties in the State of New York, the writer has had to live over forty years and spend a winter in the Southern States, to learn how greatly Providence has favored all the northern portion of the Union, from Maine to the western bounds of Iowa, in the production of *grasses*. Their value is far above all computation. By skilful culture, and judicious feeding, they can easily be transformed into the best food and clothing consumed by civilized man. Once, we regarded the labor of seeding, manuring, mowing, curing, housing, and foddering out grass, as a great tax on northern husbandry. This was a serious mistake, the extent of which our friends at the North would soon learn, did the earth for one season only, refuse to bear any of the cultivated grasses. A very intelligent correspondent of the Southern Cultivator truly remarks that, "the great secret of the *astonishing resources* of the frozen regions of the North, lies in its grasses, of which clover is the chief."

Much can yet be done to increase the products of pastures and meadows of the farmers who read this journal. There are thousands of acres which need *draining* to root out wild plants, sweeten the soil, and enable timothy, red top, and clover to flourish in their places. An excess of water, particularly standing water, is most deleterious to all grazing lands. No standing water should rise to within three feet of the surface of the earth, if you would have it yield sweet nutritious hay, or pasturage. There are many old meadows and pastures which will be greatly improved by sowing more grass seed, and scarifying them with a light, sharp harrow. We have seen good meadows of tame grass formed in Illinois by burning the prairie, sowing seed on the black turf, and harrowing the ground, without any previous breaking of the sod. Make it a point to raise more grass seed and to sow more every year. All the southern cities are supplied with northern hay; and most of the producers of hay on the Hudson river and along the Atlantic coast make great use of leached ashes, lime, and salt, to fertilize their annually cropped meadows.

Kind reader, would you not rejoice to add 50 per cent. to the grass that now annually grows on your pastures and meadows? If so, the thing is quite attainable at a trifling cost. Perhaps it may be advisable to break them up first. If so, plow deep, and cultivate the earth most thoroughly to obtain one or two first rate preliminary crops. Use a plenty of grass seed and manure, so far as you have it. If it is possible to *irrigate*, by all means give your grass lands the benefit of running surface water several times during a season—shifting the little streams every week or so. Irrigation might be far more practiced both north and south than is now done. Probably a mixture of equal parts of slaked lime and leached ashes will do more to augment the growth of grass than any other application of equal cost.

Care should be taken not to turn cattle, sheep, or horses, on fields too early in the spring. We have seen great injury done in this way. Better keep cattle on dry, clean cotton, as many do in this city; i. e., let their cows steal it to keep them from starving. Cotton is about as nutritious as clean pine wood saw dust, being nearly pure woody fibre. Yet, strange to say, we have seen many a bale where the sack was open with a hole eaten into it by cows. They pick up every scattered lock they can find.

Undoubtedly, many of the native grasses of this region might be mown and cured for hay. But who has a scythe, and who can use it? An intelligent planter told me yesterday that he made some hay in his corn fields, but he cut it all with the *hoe*.

When the mowing machine, invented by Mr. Ketchum, of Buffalo, shall be generally introduced, the cost of cutting and curing hay will be much diminished. We saw this machine in New York and regarded it as a valuable affair. So long ago as 1840, the hay crop of the Empire State was estimated by those that gave in the census, at *thirty millions of dollars*. This product may be doubled, without materially lessening any other. Very few acres in pasture or meadow in any State have reached the maximum return.

Augusta, Ga., Jan., 1848.

Manuring and Stimulating Seeds.

A good deal was said, a few years since, on the subject of causing the seed to absorb and become impregnated with some soluble salt, whereby its productiveness was greatly increased. It originated in Germany, and so sanguine was its discoverer, that he often said the time would come when a man would carry the manure for an acre of land in his breeches pocket.

We observe in the London *Mark Lane Express* the advertisement of Biche & Co., who have obtained a patent, and offered to prepare seeds of every description, warranting it to save five pounds sterling per annum in the cost of manuring an acre. Their notice is accompanied by many certificates of celebrated farmers, bearing testimony of its efficacy; also with a tariff of prices per bushel for preparing the seeds, which varies from one to two dollars. For clover seed fifteen cents per pound, or nine dollars per bushel, for preparing only.

One of the certificates states that the turnips produced a much larger leaf, almost lost their indentations, and become round, with a great in-

crease in product. Another statement, speaking of wheat, says it causes a great increase of tillering, a longer and heavier head, and more straw than the ordinary process.

It is almost inconceivable to us, what virtue could be communicated to a seed so small as the turnip, even if the most concentrated essence of any thing, that would cause an increase of any amount of its products. The advantage gained by this process of *steeping*, as it is called, must accrue to the plant in its younger stages, before the fertilizing power of the seed is lost, to give strength and early vigor to the young plant, —causing its roots to throw out abundantly and strong—whereby its ability to procure nutriment, is greatly increased, as all seeds are entirely decomposed long before the maturity of the plant. We presume the phosphates and sulphates of ammonia are among the secrets of these preparations, as they are well known as great stimulants and excitants of vegetation, and perhaps combined with some material that renders these salts of difficult solubility, until decomposed by the peculiar processes of the vegetable economy.

Natural Science.

One of the most interesting series of lectures recently delivered, is that by Professor Agassiz, in New York city, upon Natural Science.—These lectures have been published in the journals as they were delivered, and exhibit the most profound researches into the depths of nature. Animal life is traced in all its various forms and changes, to the present geological period, when the types and forms reached their present perfection. The conclusions are directly at variance with the ingenious author of the Vestiges of Creation, whose theory of development or evolution of more perfect types out of the next inferior, which theory tended to infinite progression, has occasioned so much discussion. Professor Agassiz thinks that the whole view of animal life upon our globe proves that the great and beautiful and harmonious plan of the Creator has been carried out and finished; that it is a complete whole, and that no further or higher types or developments of animal life should be looked for on this globe. Among the interesting facts brought to view was the limitation of different species of animals to particular locations on the earth.—Man's dwelling place is on every portion of the earth's surface, and he traverses every sea; but there is no other specimen of animal life which extends generally over the earth or through the waters of the oceans. They are all confined to limited fields, whose bounds they never pass. Each continent and the different portions of continents have each their peculiar species of animals, which are unknown in other portions of the earth. They all seem to remain upon the field where they were created; and the fossil remains in the different strata of the earth's surface show that this law has always prevailed.

In New Holland there are species of animals entirely different from any others found in the world, and the fossil remains of the same species are found in the different strata in New Holland, and nowhere else on the earth. What seems more remarkable is, that fishes, which appear to have no barrier to locomotion round the globe, obey the same law, and remain always in the same oceans and the same fields. There is a family of fishes around the islands between New Holland and Southern Asia, differing from any others found in the world. They never leave these waters except for a short distance into the Indian Ocean. The fishes on the Atlantic shores of Europe are entirely distinct from those on the Atlantic shores of North America till we get far north, where the mean temperature is thirty-two degrees, and the two continents approach each other. They never migrate, even along the coast, beyond certain limits. A very interesting summary of these lectures has appeared in the National Intelligencer. The professor, who has but recently arrived here, is but forty years of age, and the cultivators of natural science have yet much to hope from his labors.

Shrinking of Pork — Lunar Influence.

Messrs. Editors:—I observe an inquiry in the December number of the Farmer, asking the reason or a remedy for the shrinking of pork when boiled. What little experience I have had proves to me that the following is a remedy —and of course when you see the remedy you will know the reason. Now I care not whether your hogs are very heavy, or whether very fat or not, the whole mystery is here—kill your hogs in the new of the moon, as near the full as you can, and when the moon is rising—any time when it is between east and south—but better the nearer the moon is to the south.

The moon governs the tide; when the moon is rising the tide is rising, and the nearer the full the higher the tide—and as soon as the moon is south the tide begins to ebb. Therefore your pork will shrink or swell with the ebbing or flowing of the tide, and wane or wax of the moon. Try it, and then you will know for yourself. Wm. L. Van Dusen.

Henrietta, Ohio, Jan. 1848.

Remarks.—We give the above for what it is worth. We shall not, at present, attempt to disprove the statements and conclusions of our correspondent, although we do not adopt his faith in lunar influence. We alluded to the main question at some length, in our January number.

Keep your heart always ready for some misfortune.

Meteorological Observations for Rochester, N. Y.

BY LEANDER WETHERELL.

Summary of the Meteorological Observations made from Jan. 1, 1847 to Jan. 1, 1848. Also, for comparison—from Jan. 1, 1846, to Jan. 1, 1847.

ROCHESTER is situated on both sides of the Genesee river—7 miles from its entrance into Lake Ontario: Latitude, 48° 8′ 17″; Longitude, 77° 51′; elevated 506 feet above tide water.

Monthly mean temp. of	Jan.	1847,	24.63	; do.	1846,	27.56
"	Feb.	"	25.31	; do.	"	22.79
"	Mar.	"	28.44	; do.	"	34.80
"	April	"	41.42	; do.	"	47.36
"	May	"	58.27	; do.	"	60.24
"	June	"	61.94	; do.	"	64.45
"	July	"	71.76	; do.	"	69.87
"	Aug.	"	67.31	; do.	"	69.86
"	Sept.	"	58.48	; do.	"	65.71
"	Oct.	"	47.36	; do.	"	47.39
"	Nov.	"	41.05	; do.	"	42.67
"	Dec.	"	32.23	; do	"	29.41
Annual mean temp. of the year		"	46.64	; do.	"	47.44
Highest degree,		"	95.00	; do.	"	96.00
Lowest "		"	0.00	; do.	"	1.00
Greatest range,		"	95.00	; do.	"	95.00
Warmest day,		"	July 19	; do.	"	July 13
Coldest "		"	Feb. 23	; do.	"	Feb. 26
Winds. North, in the year,		"	14 days	; do.	"	23 days
" Northeast,		"	32¼ "	do.	"	43¼ "
" East,		"	8 "	do.	"	14 "
" Southeast,		"	38¼ "	do.	"	38¼ "
" South,		"	33¼ "	do.	"	13¼ "
" Southwest,		"	68 "	do.	"	47¼ "
" West,		"	68 "	do.	"	75¼ "
" Northwest,		"	102¼ "	do.	"	109¼ "
Prevailing wind of the year		"	N. W.	; do.	"	N. W.
Number of fair days in		"	166¼	; do.	"	163
" cloudy days in		"	198¼	; do.	"	202
" days on which rain fell		"	119	; do.	"	99
" " " snow		"	56	; do.	"	65
" " " rain &		"	33	; do.	"	13
Rain Guage for	1847,	38.99 in.		do.	1846,	37.13 in.
First frost in autumn of		"	Sept. 16	; do.	"	Oct. 3
First snow "		"	Oct. 11	; do.	"	Oct. 17
Robin first heard "		"	Mar. 22	; do.	"	Mar. 18
Maple (acer rubrum) in bloom, in					1847,	April 9
" " "					1846,	Mar. 24
Plum, peach, cherry, and apple in bloom, in					1847,	May 15
" " " " "					1846,	May 1

I have thus placed in juxtaposition a summary of the meteorological and other observations of the last two years. The careful reader will observe in comparing any two corresponding facts given in the abstract above, the difference between the two years; for example: the annual mean for 1847 is 46.64—that of the preceding year is 47.44—difference of only eight-tenths of a degree. So again of the rain guage: difference between the two years, one inch and eighty-six-hundredths; so of the corresponding facts generally—the difference between them is slight.

The prevailing wind here is northwest.

The season of the past year was not as forward as that of the preceding year. Native plants and the garden fruit trees were about one half a month later in blossoming. The summer though quite productive was dry, especially the months of June and July, and but little rain in May.—During the autumnal months we had a great abundance of rain—river very high most of the time during this part of the year; so through the month of December. We had only ten days of sleighing during this month—and this within the last half of it. The weather was very mild the last three days—on the last day of the month and of the year, the thermometer was 45 in the morning, 53 at noon, and 52 in the evening. The buds of the maple very much enlarged.

The aurora borealis was unusually frequent the past year. The one of March the 19th was remarkably splendid. Its brilliancy and extent far exceeded any thing of the kind that I have seen since 1836 and '37. From the arch which was formed, shooting upward toward the zenith, were numerous spires or beams of light chasing and succeeding each other in rapid succession. These were beautiful and grand—beyond the power of description. The undulations, called "*merry dancers*," were uncommonly fine and dazzling. The light proceeding from these pyramidal spires seemed to float in successive flashes in mid-heaven, resembling the flashes produced by igniting alcohol or gunpowder, more nearly than any thing else that occurs to me for comparison; or, to use a sublime comparison, resembling what we might fancy to be the appearance of the conflagration of the world. At 11 o'clock this phenomenon had passed the zenith toward the south. The wind was easterly—the sky cloudless—the thermometer 29. It has been remarked that the northern light is the "sign" of a gale or storm. The following morning the thermometer 29 at sunrise—dark clouds in the horizon—a little rain about 8 o'clock A. M., succeeded by a pleasant day.

Destruction of the Wire-Worm.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I noticed in the November number of the Genesee Farmer, an inquiry from a correspondent in Clarkson, N. Y., relative to the extirmination of the wire-worm, with a request that some correspondent would answer the inquiry, through the Farmer. I have long considered the wire-worm to be the greatest pest of the farmer, in those soils where they abound. I have found that in a mucky, or a black sandy soil, and in fact any soil where there is found much muck or mold, they seem to be the most troublesome. Yet I have found them so abundant in parts of a lot, that was almost exclusively gravel, (but surrounded by mucky land,) that they destroyed almost entirely wheat or corn when sowed or planted on it. But I do not think that they will do much injury to crops on such land, unless in the immediate vicinity where muck or black sand predominates in the soil.

It is no easy matter to eradicate the wire-worm from soils that seem to be natural for them, when once they have become numerous. I have tried various means: One season after the wire-worms had destroyed full half of my corn, as soon or before it came up, I was told that if I put a little salt, ashes, or lime in each hill, when I

planted it over, that they would not trouble it.—Accordingly I did so, on a part, and made a composition of all three of the above named articles, and put a little into the hills of the rest; but all to no purpose, they destroyed as bad as before.

The most effectual means I have found, from my own experience, and the experience of others, is to plow as late in the fall as possible, and then sow to buck-wheat two seasons in succession, which will almost entirely destroy them. But when a farm is nearly covered with them—as I do not consider a buck-wheat crop, when raised to any extent, very profitable—*my* practice has been to plow late in the fall, as above; and then summer-fallow thoroughly the ensuing season, not allowing even a weed or spear of grass to grow; which is literally termed plowing, or, starving them out. It would not, it is true, eradicate them so effectually as by sowing buck-wheat, as recommended above; yet I have found it more pofitable, from the fact that starving them out, by thorough tillage, would destroy so many of them, that the wheat crop would suffer but little from what was left—and by not seeding down to clover or grass, but croping alternately, by plowing and fallowing as above described, I would so far succeed in getting clear of them, that I would not suffer loss to any great extent.

But if the land be seeded to clover or grass, and lay over, as it should, in order to *keep up* the land, so that the soil remains in good heart, they will soon become as great a pest as ever. Even when fallowed the ensuing season by plowing in June, or as late as possible, in order to get as much benefit from the clover as possible, in point of feed for stock, and a *good coat to turn under*—which, by the way, I am much in favor of, others to the contrary notwithstanding—I have found them so bad on my best wheat-land, after a few years, as almost entirely to destroy the wheat crop.

I have spun this communication much beyond what I at first intended, but if you should deem it worthy of an insertion in the Farmer, it is at your disposal. W. H. H.

Wheatland, N. Y., Dec., 1847.

Quantity of Seed to an Acre—Experiment.

Messrs. Editors:—At the winter meeting of the Yates County Agricultural Society, the following account of an experiment tried by me was read, for which the Society gave a premium, and voted unanimously to have it published in the Genesee Farmer:

On the 23d of September, 1846, I sowed four diagrams with wheat in a summer fallow that had been plowed five times during the summer. The ground was prepared in the following manner:—After the soil had been finely pulverized with a hoe and rake, I then accurately measured off four diagrams, each two feet square, leaving a small space between each of about six inches. The squares were then numbered and subdivided as follows: No. 1, in squares 1½ inches each way; No. 2 in squares of 3 inches; No. 3 in those of 4 inches, and No. 4 in squares of 4 4-5 inches, including the outside lines of each large square. I then, with the thumb and finger, carefully planted one kernel of wheat in the corner of each small square.

Now for the yield. On the 19th of July last, I carefully gathered the 4 parcels, keeping each by itself; shelled each by hand, and counted the grains of each diagram separately—the results of which are given in the following table. On the 17th of August I took said wheat and had 4 ounces carefully weighed by sealed scales, and by counting all the grains weighed, I found there were 780 grains in one ounce, from which I have made an estimate of the different yield, and also the rate of the different amounts of seed per acre—for which see the table.

	No. 1	No 2	No. 3	No 4
No. of grains planted.	289	81	49	30
No. of grains that grew.	203	60	40	30
No. of heads.	286	136	112	104
Average number of grains per head,	26	35	30	42
Whole number of grains.	7458	4765	4452	4389
Yield per acre in bushels.	108	69	64	63
Seed per acre, in bushels and pounds.	*b. lbs* 4 12	*b. lbs* 1 10	*lbs.* 42½	*lbs.* 31½

It may be proper to add that the soil was a clayey loam, which had never been manured, and had been kept for pasture during the preceding six years. Should the ground be well prepared and sowed with a drill, it is probable from the foregoing experiments that the yield would be greater than if sown broadcast.

Adam Clark.

Milo, Yates Co., N. Y., Jan., 1846.

Qualifications for Matrimony.—The clergy of Iceland have the authority conferred by law, to refuse to marry a woman unless she can read and write. The power is given upon the sound principle, that a woman must first be qualified to instruct her offspring before she be permitted to marry. This principle, says an exchange paper, fully and universally acted on, would advance the world more rapidly in its career of improvement than any other cause within the range of possibility. Were all women instructed and educated according to their capabilities, there would be an extent and degree of domestic education that would influence more favorably the character of a people, than the best organized school systems. The latter indeed cannot have their full effect without the former. What is effected partially by law in a primitive community like Iceland, can be effected much more largely in communities more cultivated and artificial by moral influence and public opinion.

Ashes on Corn.

In copying the letter of Mr. Van Dusen, published in the December number of the Farmer, giving the results of his experiments with ashes on corn, into the Southern Cultivator, Dr. Lee makes the following remarks:

We have seen a larger gain than the above, but that is abundant for our purpose. Let us analyze the subject a little. Two bushels of ears will make a trifle over one of merchantable shelled corn. The net gain of 115 on five acres, we suppose to be fully equal to 60 of grain, or 12 on each acre. Cut up at the ground, and cured as corn fodder is at the North, the gain of "one fourth" was equal to the value of 17½ bushels of ashes, and the trouble of applying them to the crop. Ashes are worth about ten cents a bushel in Western New York, where Mr. V. D. resides, so that their value was $1,75. An acre of corn fodder is worth three times that sum.

We greatly desire the plain, unlearned farmer to look into this matter, and see the whole natural process by which 3½ bushels of ashes *do add* to the crop 23 bushels of ears of corn, and a like gain to the straw of maize. During the three or four months, in which time this crop was made out of *something*—matter which certainly came from *somewhere*—probably not more than a half bushel of the ashes were dissolved, and entered the growing corn. Of the solubility of ashes in rain water, we will speak at another time. A bushel of merchantable corn, which weighs 56 pounds, will lose 6 pounds of water, if dried at 212 degrees. Twelve bushels then will weigh 600 pounds. Grind this grain and burn it up, and you will have but 6 pounds of ashes. If you add to this, the ash which the cobs in 23 bushels of ears would make, and the ash which the quarter's gain of stems and leaves would yield on an acre, and you will have altogether, not over half a bushel. But Mr. Van Dusen applied *seven* half bushels within reach of the roots of his needy crop; one seventh of which being dissolved and entering into the circulation of the plants, supplied those alkaline earths, without which we have proved, time and again, carbon, nitrogen and water cannot be organized into this bread producing vegetable.

All the organized matter that made the whole gain in the crop—23 bushels of ears, and a like gain in stalks and blades—existed within reach of the corn plants as well before as after the ashes were applied. Providence supplied in earth, air and water, full 95 parts in 100 of the elements which combined to make the addition to the crop—the ashes yielding less than 5 per cent. Science taught the practical husbandman the important facts: first that without phosphate of lime, and salts of potash, soda, iron and magnesia, soluble and available in the soil, no corn can possibly grow. Secondly, that the supply of these substances in ordinary corn lands, is less than is required to make 50 bushels on an acre.

In conclusion, we put the question to the common sense of practical men, whether in truth there is any thing more mysterious in making a hill of fat corn—an average of two good ears on each stalk—by feeding the living plants just what they need, than there is in making two fat pigs in one pen, by giving them a plenty of good food during their whole life time? Upon a pinch, a hungry pig can trot round over 100 acres to find his breakfast. But ahs, no famishing corn plant can travel a single rod to get the materials which make the solid bones of all animals that live on corn, and have the power of locomotion. Corn will send its roots into the *subsoil* in search of bone earth, gypsum, potash, soda and magnesia, if you will only break it up so that said roots can penetrate the compact mass.

American Apples.—The London Sun says—"The arrival of apples from the United States of America are beyond precedent in extent, and the quality is remarbably fine. In several instances vessels arriving from New York have brought as many as nearly one thousand packages of this fruit, of the excellent description of the Newtown pippin."

Cobs as Fuel.

Messrs. Editors:—Do the thousands of your readers who raise their hundreds and their thousands of bushels of corn, consider that they are raising so many bushels of excellent fuel? Only think of a ten acre lot yielding not only a good crop of corn, fodder, and pumpkins, (if the bugs do not destroy the latter,) but six month's or a year's fuel! Half if not more of my last year's fuel has been cobs. They are best for summer, when a fire is not needed long at a time; but they are excellent in winter, and nothing that I have tried will heat a room quicker in a cold morning.

The only objection to them is they are very combustible, and need a tight-air stove to regulate the heat. They should be placed on a floor convenient to the kitchen, and require a light shovel of tin or sheet iron to handle them, else the ladies will take exceptions. The corn should be removed with a sheller, as that will leave them nicer than when threshed by hand or horses—though that is not important.

I would not recommend the use of cobs for fuel in a country where wood is so plenty that it is an object to get rid of it; but in old sections where wood is scarce and high, and especially in the great west, where a cob is as long as a stick of stove wood, (not very definite,) and where, especially in many parts, wood will always be scarce and corn abundant, there it will be an object not to be overlooked. I might mention other advantages from their use, such as the ashes as manure for the coming crop, their cheapness, &c., but I will not obtrude longer on your patience at present.

Yours truly, P. Parks.

Victor, N. Y., Dec., 1847.

Sugar Beets.—I brought from my garden a Sugar Beet weighing 11 lbs. It was the handsomest, but not the largest, being a true taper from the centre to the point of the tap root, perfectly solid, and eighteen inches long, with very fine lateral roots. More than one farmer has asked me "what sort of a root it was," thus bringing to mind the assertion of Savary, that when he was viewing some of the ruins of Egypt, a native Shiek asked him in all simplicity, whether the English or the French made these ruins! S. W.

Agriculture.—Nothing can more fully prove the ingratitude of mankind than the little regard which the disposers of honorary rewards have paid to agriculture; which is treated as a subject so remote from common life by all those who do not immediately hold the plow, or give fodder to the ox, that there is room to question, whether a great part of mankind has yet been informed that life is sustained by the fruits of the earth.—*Johnson.*

Smut in Wheat.

Mr. Editor:—In your November number is a communication from N. Simons, relative to Smut in Wheat. I cordially agree with the writer, in the importance of sowing clean seed.

Four years ago we sowed clean seed wheat, near the middle of October, after potatoes. Some of it winter-killed; that which was alive in the spring grew a very thick, strong straw, with very long heads. But the rust struck it, and it was shrunk and very smutty.

My neighbor, Mr. Barney, told me early in September, he would not sow his wheat until October, if it was not for smut. He said he would rather have half a crop of good clean wheat, than a full crop with three bushels of smut to the acre.

Our experienced farmers here say that if wheat is sown when the land is very wet the crop will be quite smutty. Joseph Carpenter.

Prairieville, Wis. Dec. 1847.

The Orange Carrot.

Messrs. Editors:—Herewith I enclose you $5 for ten copies of your invaluable agricultural paper; and, for the benefit of those who grow the Orange Carrot, I send you a brief account of my success in its cultivation.

Finding the Carrot one of the most abundant and nutritious, and therefore one of the most profitable of the root crops, I have been accustomed to cultivate a small plat, each year. The last season I raised *sixty bushels* from a piece of ground 36 by 48—equal to about 15 or 1600 bushels per acre. About the 25th of May I sowed upon this highly cultivated plat, four papers of Shaker Seeds in drills 16 or 18 inches apart.

Yours, &c.,
O. L. Barnum.

Gouverneur, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1848.

Antidote to Poisons. — Animal charcoal (freshly prepared ivory black) is an antidote to poisons, especially those belonging to the vegetable kingdom. Thus strychnia and nux vomica, and other poisons of this class, when taken mixed with charcoal are perfectly harmless provided the charcoal is administered in doses proportioned to the quantity of the poison. Three or four grains of strychnia are neutralized by 1 1-2 or 2 ounces of charcoal. Even the effects of arsenic, are greatly diminished by a speedy administration of charcoal. Corrosive sublimate is more surely rendered inert by white of eggs. Dogs, that have been poisoned by nux vomica, may possibly be cured by charcoal, though it is quite important that it should be administered early, and in large doses, not less than 1 1-2 or 2 ounces. In the absence of animal charcoal administer freely fine fresh charcoal from the fire place.—*Sel.*

Seneca Co. Agricultural Society.

The Annual Winter Meeting of the Seneca County Agricultural Society, was held at Waterloo, on Tuesday, January 11th The officers of the ensuing year were elected to wit:

President—John Delafield.
Treasurer—John D. Coe.
Secretary—Wm. R. Schuyler.
Vice Presidents—John L. Bigelow, Junius; Jason Smith, Tyre; Charles E. Mynderse, Seneca Falls; Sylvester L. Stringham, Fayette; Edward I. Judd, Varick; Thomas J. Folwell, Romulus; Andrew Dunlap, Jr., Ovid; Wm. F. Coan, Lodi; John Canada, Covert; R. P. Hunt, Waterloo.

Delegates were appointed to visit the autumnal fairs of the adjoining counties — Ontario Yates, Tompkins, Cayuga and Wayne—with a view to examine and report every improvement that may be deemed useful to the farming interests of this county.

A resolution was unanimously passed soliciting the attention of the Legislature to the care and protection of the Agricultural Associations of the State, as the most sure and important source of our national wealth and prosperity.

Notwithstanding the severity of the weather the meeting was well attended, members being present from the extreme points of the county.

Interesting discussions took place, more especially upon the subject of *Draining*. The vast importance and large benefits of draining were pointed out, and seemed to have been extensively tested by several members present.—The introduction of tile drains occupied the attention of the Society, and measures were suggested for an economical production of tiles of various patterns.

Among other matters it appeared that many members then present had raised heretofore forty bushels of wheat to the acre, and even more, and from the better attention now paid to the cultivation of the soil, with the intended introduction of the drains, great confidence was expressed in the future products being restored to the point heretofore attained.—*Seneca Observer.*

Great Improvement in Fence Making.—Take any kind of timber for stakes that will make good rails, (black ash is best.) Get out your stakes 7 feet long—lay up the fence 4 rails high—place the caps across the corners so that *each pair* of stakes will be on the same side of the fence with the large end up. Then squeeze in 3 or 4 rails to each length, and place a flat stone under each stake to keep it from the *ground;* and if your rails, caps and stakes are as strong as they should be, you may *sleep* soundly without fear of horses or cattle visiting your crops.

S. H.

Batavia, Jan. 1, 1847.

Pigeon Weed, or Red Root.*

Prize Essay, by Charles M. Stark, Yates county.

It seems in this day and generation, that to make any subject interesting enough to gain attention, it must be shown that to practice it is a matter of pecuniary interest, and consequently in my effort to show the best method of destroying red root, I shall keep *this* interest of the farmer continually in view.

There can be no farmer in Yates county, that does not know that the average yield of the wheat crop is seriously lessened by the presence of this weed, and the expense of harvesting and threshing very materially increased by it. Just so far as this is true, time and money may be profitably expended in its destruction. Chemistry has demonstrated that grains of all kinds are made up of certain earths, salts, &c., and though in the growth of all plants a large proportion is taken from the atmosphere, still the minute particles which are taken from the soil in the formation of the stalk and grain must be present; for, if but one of the many parts necessary be absent, though there may be an abundance of all the others, failure is certain. It seems to be a peculiar characteristic of this weed, that it appropriates everything that it needs in the soil to perfect itself, without reference to anything else that may claim a share with it. When growing with wheat, if there be food enough for both, then both may be perfected; if not, the wheat must suffer. It is not so with the Canada thistle; this plant strikes its root to a great depth, and brings up food; and with the thistle there is a division of the spoils, and wheat is often larger in the midst of them, than where it is free from their presence. But this grasping, miserly weed, appropriates everything to itself, until, if wheat follow wheat for two or three successive crops, it remains in the entire possession of the soil. Thirty years since, red root was unknown in Yates county, and now, such is the small amount of successful effort against it, that hundreds of bushels of the seed are purchased at the Yates county oil mill, and if it were worth 8*s.* instead of 1*s.* 6*d.*, these hundreds would be thousands. It is very generally considered that the production of two and a half or three bushels of clover seed from an acre, after all the acknowledged benefit derived from the roots, is a heavy tax upon the soil. If this be true, how great an exhauster must pigeon weed be, with its roots penetrating but a little way beneath the surface, more than double the seed produced, and a hard woody stalk perfected. It may seem to some a waste of time and words to attempt to prove what may justly be considered an axiom, viz: that the presence of red root is "evil, only evil, and that continually;" yet it is my opinion that if we could, by a chemical analysis, see the hidden mysteries of this destructive plant, we should be surprised at the record of the amount it is stealing from us, and would look about for a way of escape from its blighting presence; and farther than this, the startling fact would be evident to us, that we must exterminate the nuisance, or see *it* exterminate our wheat crop.

When we take into consideration the fact, that it requires a united and continued effort to destroy it, (*united*, because if one farmer raises it, his neighbor *must*, as neither the gizzard of a fowl, nor the stomach of an ox can destroy its germinating power; *continued*, because it will lie in the ground for years,) we might almost despair of its destruction, were it not that despair is a word not found in the farmer's vocabulary.

There can be but one way to get rid of this wide spread and growing evil; and though we may theorize upon other subjects, this is, in agriculture, a matter of fact. We may in other cases, apply scientific knowledge, feeding one plant and starving another; but in respect to the weed under consideration, this is impossible, for when it has taken *all*, like the leech, its cry is still, "give, give." If a farmer wishes and *determines* (for wishing will not effect the object) to exterminate this plant, he must make up his mind to two things: first, never to sow any of the seed; secondly, never to allow any that is in the ground to arrive at maturity. This may be done by pulling up the weed while in blossom; mowing will not accomplish it, because it ripens its seed below the reach of the scythe. I will here remark, that I know of but three farms in Yates county, upon which this method can be fully and profitably practiced. Upon *these*, I believe, there is no red root, except that which is carried on by birds; (I speak of its being propagated in this way, not from absolute knowledge, but from the fact that it generally makes its appearance under the shade trees.) It is well known to all scientific and practical farmers, and I think disputed by none, that a regular system of rotation is the only correct manner of farming; and I wish to show that by this very method, this weed can be subdued with more certainty and at a less cost than in any other way. The first thing to be considered, is the fact, that red root is a biennial plant, that will not germinate to any great extent in the spring, it being its nature to come up in autumn, and can not therefore be eradicated without fall plowing. I would recommend the following practice: The first crop, wheat; the ground to be plowed but once, at least eight inches deep, which should be done in July, after which it should be thoroughly pulverized with a cultivator, to the depth of four inches. My reason for preparing the ground in this way, is this: the most of our land is seeded down after wheat, and of course receives its red root seeding at the same time, consequently a very large

* Sometimes called *Stem Croud, Lithospermum, Stony Seed, Wheat Thief.*

proportion of the seed lies near the surface. If this be turned under to the depth of eight inches, but a very small proportion will germinate, and the wheat will be to a certain extent free from its pernicious presence; if plowed twice, the seeds are mostly thrown back to the surface, which is admirably adapted to the increase of the pigeon weed, while once plowing is found to be at least as good, and I believe, decidedly better for the wheat. If it be possible, the red root should be pulled out of the wheat, but if the quantity be too great for this purpose, a more protracted effort must be made to destroy it.

The wheat stubble should be plowed in the fall, just as deep as it was for the wheat, and well harrowed. In the spring, the ground may be plowed, (as shallow as possible,) but I deem it decidedly better to use the large cultivator with steel teeth, as not one spear can escape if it is thoroughly cultivated, and the ground will be in better order for the crop, which may be barley, oats, or spring wheat, but in my opinion, should be peas. The ground should be again plowed and harrowed in the fall. In the spring let the operation with the cultivator be repeated, and the ground planted to corn. If this be placed three feet apart each way, and tilled with a cultivator, no weed of any kind need be grown among it. This crop should be planted as early as the season will admit, to give time for another plowing in the fall, when the ground should be harrowed as before. In the spring, the same thorough use of the cultivator is necessary, and the land may be sown to barley, peas, or oats, which must be decided by the crop raised the second year. If peas, then barley or oats may follow, but in no case should the same crop be grown in the rotation. I think it the better way to sow flax, for the seed, because I consider it as profitable as any other summer crop; and as the ground should now be seeded with timothy or clover. I believe flax is the best summer crop that grass seed can be sown with. Flax should be sown early; twelve quarts to the acre. I think this rotation must destroy the seed in the ground, as all that germinates in three successive years dies, without the possibility of leaving seed. If any yet remains in the earth, the quantity must be so small that it may be easily pulled. We might now sing a requiem over departed pigeon weed, and read the burial service over red root, were it not that Phœnix like there is vitality in its very ashes. Though death and decay may surround it, yet in its stone tenement it is safe, and with patience it awaits the day of its resurrection, which will as surely come as the manure is removed from the barn-yard to the field.

The destruction of the seeds carried to the barn with the wheat is the most difficult part of the subject, and in order to effect it, no pigeon weed must go into the barn; for if it be carried there, it will be taken back again, and no system of rotation or anything else will ever subdue it. I feel very diffident about advising any farmer to burn his straw, but in this case, I think the benefit derived from the destruction of the seeds of this weed, would be at least an equivalent for the straw destroyed (or rather decomposed, for nothing *can* be destroyed.) It is the decision of agricultural chemists, that a large proportion of wheat straw is taken from the atmosphere, and that every particle derived from the soil may be found in its ashes. As this has been proven by actual experiment, there can be no real loss by such a conflagration. The proper method is, to stack the wheat in the field, and as it is threshed burn the straw, on as small a space as possible, as all the heat that can be obtained from it is necessary to destroy the vitality of the seeds of the pigeon weed. I believe it would be profitable in many cases to mow the stubble and burn this also. The ashes should be gathered up and housed until they can be used in the compost heap, or otherwise returned to the soil. It may be thought that this system is too great a tax upon the land, there being no return made in manure; but this is a groundless objection; for any farmer, following the rotation, may apply artificial or barn-yard manure to either or all the crops raised, as his judgment may dictate. The soil will receive the manure made from the peas, oats, barley, and corn, and clover seed may be sown with either of these crops, except the last, and the clover be plowed under in the fall (a practice, by the bye, I would by no means recommend.)

The manure that has already accumulated in the barn-yard should be drawn out upon a sward, and the ground planted to corn, with the following rotation: 1st, corn; 2d, peas, barley, or oats; 3d, flax; 4th, wheat. The pigeon weed should be pulled from the wheat, if possible; if not, the first rotation may be applied after the ground has lain two years in clover.

It should be borne in mind, that the presence of pigeon weed is a positive tax upon the farmer, and that every dollar successfully expended in its removal (to the full amount of this tax,) is to him an absolute gain. I would remark in conclusion, to the gentlemen of the committee, that I have not given a history of this plant, for the simple reason that I do not know it myself; and although I have looked through all the agricultural and botanical works within my reach, I have been unable to glean anything from them upon this subject, beyond the fact, that like many other things among us, *animal* as well as vegetable, the red root is a worthless exotic.—*Trans. N. Y. State Ag. Society.*

Money skilfully expended in drying land, by draining or otherwise, will be returned with ample interest.

Saxon Sheep.

[Continued from page 17, January number.]

The means adopted to improve the wool of the Saxon breed so much beyond the Merinos of Spain consisted for the most part, originally, in the system of breeding *in-and-in*, and a great degree of care in management, which is briefly but imperfectly, detailed by several writers, as follows:—the first remarks are by Mr. Grove:

"The Germans keep their sheep under comfortable shelter during the winter. By this means they do not require, in the first place, so much provender; secondly, the tip ends of the wool do not get weather-beaten, which is an injury; thirdly, a great quantity of manure is saved. They hurdle their sheep during summer for the purpose of manuring the land, which makes it more productive. They raise large quantities of roots, such as ruta baga, potatoes, mangel wurtzel, carrots, round turneps, &c., to feed out during winter. Combined with straw it is considered an economical mode of wintering sheep. They enrich their land, moreover, by this course of management, which enables them to keep still more sheep and cattle, and raise more grain. Many farmers in that country keep their sheep from nine to ten months of the year in the yard; some only part of their flock, and others their whole flock. For this purpose they sow red and white clover, lucerne, and esparrette, which is mowed and fed to them in racks, three times a day, and in wet weather a foddering of straw. It follows, as a matter of course, that the stable and yards are well littered with straw every day. It is considered that an acre, thus managed, will maintain double the number of sheep or cattle that it would to turn them out to pick for themselves. By this course of management they are enabled to keep large numbers of sheep, without infringing much on their grain growing, and enabled to come in competition with the wool-growers of other countries. As there are no fences in that country, the sheep are attended by dogs. One shepherd with his dog, will manage from five hundred to eight hundred in the summer, all in one flock."

Mr. Carr, an English gentleman farmer, but now a resident of Germany, states the following in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England."

"These sheep (Saxons) cannot thrive in a damp climate, and it is quite necessary that they should have a wide range of dry and hilly pasture, of short and not over-nutritious herbage. If allowed to feed on swampy or marshy ground, even once or twice in autumn, they are sure to die of fiver complaint (rot) in the following spring. They are always housed at night, even in summer, except in the finest weather, when they are sometimes folded in the distant fallows, but never taken to pasture till the dew is off the grass. In the winter they are kept within doors altogether, and are fed with a small quantity of sound hay, and every variety of straw, and which is varied at each feed. Abundance of good water to drink, and rock salt in their cribs, are indispensables."

Baron Geisler has been many years one of the most successful breeders of Saxon Merinos, and for a long time (on the authority of Dr. Bright) "he has exercised unwearied assiduity by crossing and recrossing, so that by keeping the most accurate register of the pedigree of each sheep, he has been enabled to proceed with a mathematical precision in the regular and progressive improvement of the whole stock. Out of seventeen thousand sheep, comprising his flock, there is not one whose whole family he cannot trace by reference to his books; and he regulates his yearly sales by these registers. He considers the *purity of blood the first requisite towards perfection of the fleece.*" Dr. Bright makes a few remarks on management.

"For fourteen days before the coupling season the rams should be daily fed with oats, and this food should be continued not only during that particular period, but for fourteen days after; and one ram will thus be in a condition to serve sixty ewes, if other proper attention have been paid to him previously.

"During the lambing period a shepherd should be constantly day and night in the cote, in order that he may place the lamb, as soon as it is cleaned, together with its mother, in a separate pen, which has been before prepared. The ewes which have lambed should, during a week, be driven neither to water nor to pasture; but low troughs of water for this purpose are to be introduced into each partition, in order that they may easily and at all times quench their thirst.

"It is also very useful to put a small quantity of barley meal into the water, for by this means the quantity of ewes' milk is much increased. When the lambs are so strong that they can eat, they are to be separated by degrees from their mothers, and fed with the best and finest oats, being suffered at first to go to them only three times a day, early in the morning, at mid-day, and in the evening, and so to continue till they can travel to pasture, and fully satisfy themselves."

Although rigid attention is bestowed on these sheep during winter, yet they are not quite the *hot-house* objects which, from the remarks of Mr. Carr, the reader would infer. On the authority of Mr. Youatt, although the sheep in Saxony and Silesia are housed at the beginning of winter, yet they are turned out and compelled to seek, perhaps under the snow, a portion of their food, whenever the weather will permit; and the season must be unusually inclement in which they are not driven into the yards at least two or three hours in the middle of the day. The doors and windows are also frequently opened, that the sheep-houses may be sufficiently ventilated. This is done as far north as Sweden.

Very great care is taken by the Saxon flock-master in the selection of lambs which are destined to be saved in order to keep up the flock:

"When the lambs are weaned, each in his turn is placed upon a table, that his wool and form may be minutely observed. The finest are selected for breeding, and receive a *first* mark. When they are one year old, and prior to shearing them, another close examination of those previously marked takes place; those in which no defect can be found receive a second-mark, and the rest are condemned. A few months afterwards a third and last scrutiny is made; the prime rams and ewes receive a *third* and final mark, but the slighest blemish is sufficient to cause the rejection of the animal. Each breeder of note has a seal or mark secured to the neck of the sheep, to detach or forge which is considered a high crime, and punished severely."

Before the introduction of the Merinos into Saxony, the indigenous sheep consisted of two distinct varieties, one bearing a wool of some value, and the other yielding a fleece applicable only to the coarsest manufactures. Both of these breeds have been most extensively crossed with the Saxon Merinos, and very many mixed flocks now exhibit fleeces little inferior to the best and purest Escurial sheep.

According to Mr. Carr, the Infantado Merinos are also cultivated in their purity, and are described by him as having shorter legs, and heavier rounder bodies than the Escurial Saxons, with heads and necks comparatively short and

broad. The wool is often matted upon the neck, back and thighs, and grows upon the head to the eyes, and upon the legs to the very feet. The grease in their fleece is almost pitchy, so as to render the washing very difficult. He describes the mode of washing as follows:

"A warm, mild day, without harsh or drying wind, is indispensable. A marl-pit, with a depth of from eight to ten feet of clear water is a favorite washing place. The sheep are thrown in from a stage in the evening, and made to swim the whole length of the pond (twenty or thirty yards) between rails, with boards on one side, from which women or boys assist them through their bath, by placing wooden rakes or crooks under their chins, and so passing them onwards. When the water has dripped from their fleeces for an hour or two, the sheep are put into a house for the night, as close together as possible, in order to cause the greater evaporation, and the next day they are swum three or four times through the pond, and they are kept in the house (well supplied with clean straw) on dry food, for three or four days, until the wool, by sweating as it is termed, has recovered its characteristic softness. The fleece of this species is generally thick, closely grown, and abundant. Ewes average two and a quarter to three and a quarter pounds, by careful feeding (*which, however, must never approach to feeding to be fat, else the wool becomes wiry and hard,*) and rams and wethers vary from four pounds to even six pounds."

The Escurial Saxon breed have long, tapering necks, small heads, with little wool upon them, round carcasses, with rather narrow, yet deep chests, and when in good flesh, generally well proportioned. Indeed, specimens may be selected from the best flocks, which rival in symmetry of form any sheep in the world. Compared with other breeds, they are small, and consequently their fleece are proportionably light; but being comparatively free from gum, is one of the prominent causes. The average weight of the ewe fleeces is from one and a half to two and a half pounds, and full grown wethers and rams from two and a half to four pounds. The finest and purest flocks yield heavier fleeces than those engrafted on common stock.

Extraordinary care is observed in washing the sheep before shearing (another cause of the fleeces weighing light,) which is manifested by the little loss when subjected to the manufacturer's process of cleansing.

The shearing is conducted in the most skilful manner, each shearer, generally, being limited as to the number of fleeces he is to clip per day, in order to ensure a greater degree of care in his work. Thus, the skins of the sheep are not mangled as in our country, and otherwise presenting a slovenly appearance, from unevenness of the clippings.

After the shearing season is past, the wool is bought of the small proprietors by agents of wool merchants, and transported to Hamburg, Breslau and Leipsic, where it is sorted, and resold for exportation and home manufacture. The annual wool Fairs of Leipsic are wonders in their way, millions of pounds often exchanging hands in a single day. The large proprietors of pure flocks effect their sales by samples, subject to sorting, which is an art nowhere better understood than in Germany. The fleeces of the same quality are opened and spread flat against each other, when packing, and each bale is made to contain from four to five hundred pounds. The amount of German wools (which includes Prussian, Saxon and Austrian) annually exported is enormous, England receiving annually from 20 to 30,000,000 of pounds; the amount taken by France is also many millions of pounds.

Few Americans are aware of the superiority of German woollen fabrics, as, from the great pains and therefore expense involved, in their manufacture, few specimens comparatively reach our shores. The Germans make no haste in doing anything, but all their performances are conducted with skill, and with an eye to durability; and thus German cloths are unrivalled in strength, the brilliancy and permanency of their dyes.

Winter Management of Sheep. — Sheep suffer in our long winters for want of green food. Give them roots of various kinds, such as potatoes, carrots, beets, parsnips, and turneps. For a month or so before yearing, they should not have roots, or only a few, as they will produce a premature flow of milk, and cause it to cake in the bag. At this time, they may have a very few roots, to keep the bowels open, and prevent their faltering for want of access to the ground. Carrots are best, as they do not produce so large a flow of milk as other roots, but tend in part to keep up the condition. Do not feed too high before the yearing season.

Give sheep, in winter, as condiments, salt, wood ashes, clay, and pure earth. Give them also as salutary or medicinal food, cedar, pine, spruce, hemlock, fir, and other boughs. And by all means give them a good supply of pure water. As they eat dry fodder they will drink often and freely. They cannot satisfy their thirst by eating snow, any more than a man can by devouring snow, or sucking an icicle. We have kept sheep and cattle about the same distance from water, say seven rods, and the sheep would go and drink twice as often as the cattle. They would not eat more than an hour in the morning, before they would all run and drink. They will go a considerable distance for this purpose, if kindly invited at first, by a lock of hay, or something else to entice them, instead of frightening them with dogs and noisy boys, in the vain attempt to drive them.

When sheep have been long from the ground, they will often do as well to let them out in spring as soon as the ground is bare, feeding them also with the best of hay, and with roots and provender.

Clover hay is the best for sheep; we have known flocks to do well and raise fine early lambs, when their feed during winter has been nothing but excellent clover hay, and pure water, to which they had access in the yard.—*Cole's Vetr'n.*

PORTRAIT OF A HEREFORD COW. (FIG. 2.)

Hereford Cattle.

AFTER discussing the merits of the Devons, and the Short Horns, or Durhams, the author of "Domestic Animals," (R. L. ALLEN, Esq.,) notices the *Herefords* as follows:

This is the only remaining pure breed, which has hitherto occupied the attention of graziers in this country. Like the Devons, they are supposed to be one of the most ancient races of British cattle. Marshall gives the following description:

"The countenance pleasant, cheerful, open; the forehead broad; eye full and lively; horns bright, taper, and spreading; head small; chap lean; neck long and tapering; chest deep; bosom broad and projecting forward; shoulder bone thin, flat, no way protuberant in bone (?) but full and mellow in flesh; chest full; loin broad: hips standing wide, and level with the chine; quarters long, and wide at the neck; rump even with the level of the back, and not drooping, nor high and sharp above the quarters; tail slender and neatly haired; barrel round and roomy; the carcass throughout deep and well spread; ribs broad, standing flat and close on the outer surface, forming a smooth, even barrel, the hindmost large and full of length; round-bone small, snug, and not prominent; thigh clean, and regularly tapering; legs upright and short; bone below the knee and hock small; feet of middle size; flank large; flesh every where mellow, soft, and yielding pleasantly to the touch, especially on the chine, the shoulder, and the ribs; hide mellow, supple, of a middle thickness, and loose on the neck and huckle; coat neatly haired, bright and silky; color, a middle red, with a bald face characteristic of the true Herefordshire breed."

YOUATT further describes them as follows:

"They are usually of a darker red some of them are brown and even yellow, and a few are brindled; but they are principally distinguished by their white faces, throats and bellies. In a few the white extends to the shoulders. The old Herefords were brown or red-brown, with not a spot of white about them. It is only within the last fifty or sixty years that it has been the fashion to breed for white faces. Whatever may be thought of the change of color, the present breed is certainly far superior to the old one. The hide is considerably thicker than that of the Devon, and the beasts are more hardy. Compared with the Devons, they are shorter in the leg, and also in the carcass; higher, and broader, and heavier in the chine; rounder and wider across the hips, and better covered with fat; the thigh fuller and more muscular, and the shoulders larger and coaser.

They are not now much used for husbandry, although their form adapts them for the heavier work; and they have all the honesty and docility of the Devon Ox, and greater strength, if not his activity. The Herefordshire ox fattens speedily at a very early age, and it is therefore more advantageous to the farmer, and perhaps to the country, that he should go to the market at three years old, than be kept longer as a beast of draught.

They are not as good milkers as the Devons. This is so generally acknowledged, that while there are many dairies of Devon cows in various parts of the country, a dairy of Herefords is rarely to be found. To compensate for this, they are even more kindly feeders than the Devons. Their beef may be objected to by some as being occasionally a little too large in the bone, and the fore-quarters being coarse and heavy; but the meat of the best pieces is often very fine-grained and beautifully marbled. There are few cattle more prized in the market than the genuine Herefords."

There have been several importations of the Herefords into the United States, which by crossing with our native cattle, have done great good; but with the exception of a few fine animals at the South, we are not aware of their being kept in a state of purity, till the importation of the splendid herd within the last six years, by Messrs. CORNING & SOTHAM of Albany, N. Y. These Herefords are among the very best which England can produce, and come up fully to the description of the choicest of the breed. MR. SOTHAM, after an experience of several years is satisfied with the cows for the dairy; and he has given very favorable published statements of the results of their milking qualities, from which it may be properly inferred, that YOUATT drew his estimates from some herds which were quite indifferent in this property. They are peculiarly the grazier's animal, as they improve rapidly and mature early on medium food. They are excelled for the yoke, if at all, only by the Devons, which, in some features, they strongly resemble. Both are probably divergent branches of the same original stock.

CHINA HOG. (Fig. 9.)

Breeds of Swine.

The breeds cultivated in this country are numerous, and like our native cattle they embrace many of the best, and a few of the worst to be found among the species. Great attention has for many years been paid to their improvement in the eastern states, and nowhere are their better specimens than in many of their yards. This spirit has rapidly extended West and South; and among most of the intelligent farmers who make them a leading object of attention, on their rich corn grounds, swine have attained a high degree of excellence. This does not consist in the introduction and perpetuity of any distinct races, so much as the breeding up to a desirable size and aptitude for fattening, from such meritorious individuals of any breed, or their crosses, as come within their reach.

The *Byefield*, some 30 years ago, was a valuable hog in the Eastern states, and did much good among the people generally. They are white, with fine curly hair, well made and compact, moderate in size and length, with broad backs, and at 15 months attaining some 300 to 350 lbs. net.

The *Bedford* or *Woburn* is a breed originating with the Duke of Bedford, on his estate at Woburn, and brought to their perfection, probably, by judicious crosses of the China hog, on some of the best English swine. A pair was sent by the Duke to this country, as a present to Gen. Washington, but they were dishonestly sold by the messenger in Maryland, in which state and Pennsylvania they were productive of much good at an early day, by their extensive distribution through different states. Several other importations of this breed have been made at various times, and especially by the spirited masters of the Liverpool packet ships, in the neighborhood of New York. They are a large, spotted animal, well made, and inclining to early maturity and fattening. They are an exceedingly valuable hog, but are nearly extinct both in England and this country, as a breed.

The *Leicesters* are a large, white hog, generally coarse in the bone and hair, and great eaters, and slow in maturing. Some varieties of this breed differ essentially in these particulars, and mature early on a moderate amount of food. The crosses with smaller compact breeds, are generally thrifty, desirable animals. *Other large breeds* deserving commendation in this country, are the large *Miami White*, the *Yorkshire white*, and the *Kenilworth*, each frequently attaining, when dressed, a weight of 600 to 800 lbs.

The *Chinese* is among the smaller varieties, and without doubt is the parent stock of the best European and American swine. They necessarily vary in appearance, size, shape, and color, from the diversity in the style of breeding, and the various regions from which they are derived.

The above engraving, (Fig. 9,) represents the pure China pig, and is a striking likeness of many of the imported and their immediate descendants that we have seen in this country. They are too small an animal for general use, and require to be mixed with larger breeds to produce the most profitable carcass for the market. For the purpose of refining the coarse breeds, no animal has ever been so successful as this. They are fine boned, short, and very compact, with bellies almost touching the ground, light head and ears, fine muzzle, of great docilty and quietness, small feeders, and producing much meat for the quantity of food consumed.

From the rapidity with which generations of this animal are multiplied, the variety of other breeds on which they are crossed, and the treatment to which they are subjected, it is not surprising that their descendants should rapidly assume distinct features. They furnish not only a

strong dash of blood in the best class of large breeds, but in such of the smaller as have any pretensions to merit, they constitute the greater part of the improvement. Such are the *Neapolitan*, the *Essex half-black*, the *Grass breed*, and some others.

The *Berkshires* are an ancient English breed, formerly of large size, slow feeders, and late in maturing. Their color was a buff or sandy ground, with large black spots, and the feet, lower part of the legs, and tuft on the tail, buff. The latter color has given place in most of the modern race, to white in the same parts. This variation, with the more important ones of early maturity and good feeding properties, are by Professor Low ascribed to a Chinese cross, which has added the only characteristic in which they were before deficient.

They were first introduced and reared as a distinct breed in this country by Mr. Brentnall, of Orange county, and Mr. Hawes, of Albany, N. York. In their hands, and those of other skilful breeders, their merits were widely promulgated. No other breeds have been so extensively diffused in the United States, within comparatively so brief a period as the Berkshires, since 1832, and they have produced a marked improvement in many of our former races.

They weigh variously, from 250 to 400 lbs. net, at 16 months, according to their food and style of breeding; and some full grown have dressed to more than 800 lbs. They particularly excel in their hams, which are round, full, and heavy, and contain a large proportion of lean, tender and juicy meat, of the best flavor.

None of our improved breeds afford long, coarse hair or bristles; and it is a gratifying evidence of our decided improvement in this department of domestic animals, that our brush-makers are under the necessity of importing most of what they use from Russia and Northern Europe. This improvement is manifest not only in the hair, but in the skin, which is soft and mellow to the touch; in the finer bones, shorter head, upright ears, dishing face, delicate muzzle, and mild eye; and in the short legs, low flanks, deep and wide chest, broad back, and early maturity.—*Allen's Domestic Animals.*

Short Crops.—When a farmer complains of short crops, and lays the blame to the season, or the worms, it is at least *prima facia* evidence that he is a bad farmer. John Johnson, of Fayette, Seneca County, and Archi Macumber, of Springport, Cayuga County, rarely ever complain of the worms or the season. Their crops are always good. For obvious reasons, the soil of each farm is, super first-rate, and comparatively speaking, the men are more than first-rate farmers. S. W.

Waterloo, N. Y., Dec., 1847.

State Agricultural Society.

The following is a list of the Premiums awarded at the recent Annual Meeting of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society. The names of the officers elcted are given on next page—and a notice of the Fruits recommended for cultivation will be found in our Horticultural Department.

On Farms.—1st premium to Jno. Delafield, Oakland farm, Seneca co., $50; 2d, Peter Crispel, Jr., Hurley, Ulster co., $30; 3d, James Pendil, Batavia, Genesee co., $20; 4th, L. V. V. Schuyler, Watervliet, set of Transactions.

Draining.—1st, A. D. Spoon, Troy, Rensselaer co., $10; 2d, E. J. Woolsey, L. Island, set of Trans.; 3d, E. C. Bliss, Westfield, Chaut. co., Transactions 1846.

Designs for Farm Buildings.—*Farm House*—Mrs. Sanford Howard, Albany, $20. *Piggery*—S. W. Jewett, Weybridge, Vt., $10.

Cheese Dairies.—Alonzo L. Fisk, Cedarville, Herkimer co., statements of management of Dairy, $50; Newbury Bronson, Warsaw, Wyoming co., $20.

Butter Dairies.—Benj. A. Hall, New Lebanon, Columbia co., $50.

Field Crops.—*Indian Corn*—Geo. Vail, Troy, (2 acres, 67 bush. per acre;) $20. *Spring Wheat*—Robert Eells, Westmoreland, Oneida co., (2 acres, 20½ bu. per acre,) $8. *Barley*—Benj. Enos, De Ruyter, Madison co., (2 acres, 39 bu. per acre,) $10. E. C. Bliss had not sufficient land for premium. *Oats*—Chas. W. Eells, Kirkland, Oneida co., (2 acres, 85 25-32 bu. per acre,) $10; Benj. Enos, De Ruyter, Madison co., (71 bu. per acre,) $8. *Beans*—E. C. Bliss, Westfield, Chaut. co., (1 acre,) $8. *Flax*—Wm. Newcomb, Pittstown, Rensselaer co., (half acre,) $5.

Root Crops.—*Potatoes*—Daniel Newcomb, Pittstown, Rensselaer co., (1 acre, 405 bushels,) $10; Martin Springer, Brunswick, Rensselaer co., (360 bushels,) $8. *Ruta Bagas*—Joseph Hastings, Brunswick, (1 acre, 1,317 2-5 bush.) $10. *Carrots*—Wm. Risley, Fredonia, Chaut. co., (half acre, 557 bushels,) $8.

Cooking food for cattle.—The November number of the Albany Cultivator, contains a very elaborate article on the comparative merits of feeding cattle on cooked and uncooked food.—The facts are derived from Scotch authority, and are based upon experiments which appear to have been judiciously conducted. The results of these experiments seem to justify these conclusions: that though in some instances cooked food does produce a greater gain than the same amount of raw food, yet the advantage of the former is not sufficient to defray the expense consequent upon the cooking of food. In feeding hogs, however, especially where grain of any kind is used, the advantage of cooking seems to be generally admitted: that there may be advantage in partially cooking some kinds of food for cattle—such as corn stalks, chaff or straw, they being thereby rendered more palatable, the nutriment they contain more soluble and more easily assimilated.—*American Farmer.*

The examples of early rising, industry, and punctuality, in a farmer, never fail to inspire his hands with ambition, and to increase their exertions.

We have had no sleighing, in this section, since the 20th of December.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

To Correspondents.—Communications have been received, during the past month, from O. L. Barnum, Adam Clark, C., David Thomas, B. W. S., L. Wetherell, H. Y., Gurdon Evans, S. H., W. L. Van Dusen, W. S., H. Wendell, M. D., L. P. Clark, Joseph Carpenter, An Observer, E. S. Bartholomew, Wm. Allen, Jr., Livingston, The Boquet Miller, E. S. Buck, H. C. W.

Our present number is not, in some respects, as complete as we intended. In consequence of the illness of our engraver, the illustrations are different, and inferior to those we designed to give. The number contains some valuable extracts from books, &c.—the publication of which, however, has compelled our printer to defer several original papers from correspondents.

The American Journal of Agriculture and Science commences the year and volume with much vigor, under the editorial management of C. N. Bement, Esq. The new editor is an able and ready writer, as our readers well know from his valuable contributions to this and other journals, and we heartily welcome him to a post in which we doubt not he will render efficient service to the agricultural community.

The Journal is published monthly, at $2 per annum, in advance. Each number contains 48 octavo pages. Address C. N. Bement, Albany, N. Y. We will cheerfully forward the subscriptions of any persons in this section.

Western Literary Messenger.—The *tenth* volume of this literary periodical is to commence on the 5th of this month. "It will appear in an entirely new dress and with an increased list of able contributors; and the publishers are determined to make it second in value to no family news and literary paper in the country. They will aim to render it alike the delight of the fireside, an ornament to the center table and an honor to Western Literature." We commend the Messenger to the attention of our friends, with many of whom it is already, and deservedly, a favorite.—Published weekly—16 pages octavo—at $1.50 per annum, in advance. Address Jewett, Thomas, & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Editors of weekly papers, who receive the Farmer, will oblige us and perhaps benefit their readers, by noticing it editorially—stating size, terms, &c. Our journal is the cheapest of its kind published in the United States, and gives such general satisfaction in other respects, that we think our friends can safely recommend it as worthy of extensive patronage.

"Give unto Scissors the things which are Scissors'."—The Southern Planter copies an elaborate article from this paper on "*Milk—Its Properties and Production*," without credit; while the one it does credit, on "*The bad economy of burning Green Fire-wood*," is so full of typographical errors as to destroy the whole sense, and in justice to the writer, ought to have been anonymous too. The article on "*Good Butter*," taken from the Farmer, and written by our friend T. C. Peters, also copied into the same number of the Planter, is correctly printed, and should have been credited. There are other contemporaries who often forget to "give unto scissors the things which are scissors'."

Farmers and dealers in Scythes are referred to the advertisement of R. B. Dunn, Scythe Manufacturer, of North Wayne, Me., published in this paper. There is no humbug about Mr. D.'s *blades*, as many of our readers can attest, and we confidently recommend them to our agricultural friends. Dealers will find in the gentlemanly agent of this establishment, (Mr. H. C. White, of Frankfort, Herkimer county, N. Y.,) an *even tempered* and honorable man in all transactions.

Merino Sheep.—Those of our readers desirous of improving or adding to their flocks of sheep are referred to the advertisement of Mr. T. H. Canfield, of Williston, Vt., given on page 63 of this paper. Mr. C. assures us that he can give undoubted guarantee as to purity of blood, &c.

Law Changes.—By one of the acts passed by the recent legislature of the State of New York, all persons are admitted to practice as Attorneys in the Courts of the State without examination or other requirements. By another provision, parties to a suit may be summoned to testify thereon, at the option of the opposing party—an important and organic change in the law.

N. Y. State Agricultural Society.—The Annual Meeting of this Society was held in Albany on the 19th ult. Buffalo was selected as the place for holding the next Annual Fair. We annex the list of officers for the present year:

President—Lewis F. Allen, of Erie.

Vice Presidents—1st district, Ambrose Stevens; 2d, John A. King, Queens; 3d, E. P. Prentice, Albany; 4th, Samuel Cheever, Saratoga; 5th, Geo. Geddes, Onondaga; 6th, Geo. W. Buck, Chemung; 7th, Allen Ayrault, Livingston; 8th, James C. Ferris, Wyoming.

Recording Secretary—Benj. P. Johnson Albany.

Corresponding Secretary—E. Emmons, Albany.

Treasurer—John D. McIntyre, Albany.

Executive Committee—Luther Tucker, Albany; John J. Viele, Rensselaer; Joel Rathbone, Albany; John T. Bush, Erie; Theodore C. Peters, Wyoming.

The premiums awarded are given on another page.

Monroe County Agricultural Society.—At the Annual Meeting of this Society, held on the 8th ultimo, officers were elected for the current year, as follows:

President—William Buel, of Gates.

Vice Presidents—Alfred Fitch, Riga; William Otis, Gates; Joseph Farley, Irondequoit.

Recording Secretary—Joseph Alleyn, Rochester.

Corresponding Secretary—D. D. T. Moore, Rochester.

Treasurer—James P. Fogg, Rochester.

Genesee County Agricultural Society.—We are requested to state that a meeting of this Society will be held at the American Hotel, in Batavia, on the 8th of this month, at 10 o'clock A. M.—for the purpose of framing a new Constitution and By-Laws, and to adopt a premium list for 1848. A general attendance is requested.

The annexed notice was received too late for insertion among our advertisements. As its publication would be comparatively useless, if deferred until next month, we give it in this department:

Grand River Institute.—The next term of this *Manual Labor School* will commence on the 23d of February, 1848. This Institute is situated at Austinburg, Ashtabula Co., Ohio. It embraces an English and a Classical Course, each of four years. Charges for Tuition, $15 a year.—Board, $1 a week. The usual extra charges for instruction in Instrumental Music, Drawing and Painting. No additional charge at present for Vocal Music. Address R. M. Walker, Principal, Austinburg, Ohio.

To Advertisers.—Several advertisements intended for insertion in this number of the Farmer were received too late—after our advertising pages were "made up." Our paper is issued promptly on the first of each month, and frequently goes to press a week or more previous to the day of publication. To secure insertion, advertisements, notices, &c., should reach us *ten days* previous to the time of publication.

Mint Oil.—The Detroit Advertiser says, the manufacture of mint oil is becoming an important branch in the products and exports of Michigan. In several places in the State, mints are cultivated largely, and we understand, profitably, for the manufacture of mint oil. In St. Joseph's county, it is carried on largely by Ex-Gov. Barry. The value of oil shipped from there last fall, of his make, amounts to nearly $25,000.

The Corn Crop of the United States, for the year 1847, is estimated at 600,000,000 bushels; in 1845, it was 417,597,000 bushels. The yearly exports from 1791 to 1819, several times rose above a million bushels, sometimes over two millions, but from 1819 to 1845, they did not in any one year amount to a million. In 1846, the exports were 1,826,068 bushels of corn, and 298,385 bbls. corn meal. In 1847, the exports have arisen to the enormous quantity of 17,272,815 bushels corn, and 945,039 bbls. meal.

Smoked Mutton.—The editor of the Tennessee Farmer declares his preference for the ovine over the bovine or the swinish race. He says on his knowledge of physiology, which none will dispute, that a pound of lean tender mutton, can be procured at half the cost of the same quantity of fat pork; and that it is infinitely healthier, in summer especially; and that those who feed on it become more muscular, and can do more work on it with more ease to themselves. He knows of nothing more delicious than smoked mutton hams.—*Boston Cultivator.*

SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

IN furtherance of our desire to make the present volume of the Farmer more valuable than any of its predecessors, we introduce a new feature in this number. Under the heading of *Spirit of the Agricultural Press*, we hope to give, with the aid of pen and scissors, much valuable and important matter, in a condensed form and brief space. We shall endeavor to present, in one or two pages of each number, (by judicious selection and the use of small type,) the substance of articles which would occupy much more space if given in the usual detailed manner. Proper credit will be given when we condense or extract from original articles; but we frequently find extracts in our exchanges, having no evidence whereby their paternity may be ascertained—and in such cases we cannot, of course, add the authority.

PREVENTING THE POTATO ROT.—*Early Planting.*—We have heretofore mentioned the importance of *early planting* as a preventive of the potato malady, (see page 63 and 84 of our preceding volume,) and we now give some additional evidence on the same subject. The *Cultivator* says: "An intelligent farmer on a small scale, has tried a remedy for several years, which though not new, has been attended with such uniform success, as to deserve mentioning. He cultivates the Mercer, a variety well known to be unusually liable to the rot. The crop is planted *very early*, almost as soon as the snow disappears in spring, so that the potatoes are fully matured by the end of summer. In the latter part of the eighth month, (Aug.) the potatoes are dug, and immediately housed in as cool and dry a place as possible. By this means he has never lost a bushel, although his neighbors who live close at hand on either side, and who plant and harvest their crops later, have suffered abundantly."

On the same subject, a Norfolk paper remarks; "A gentleman farmer of our acquaintance tells us, for three years he has planted potatoes at three different periods, viz., early in April, late in April, and in May.—Every year the early potatoes have been sound and firm, the middle part unsound, and the late ruined. He says it is early planting which protects the potato against the epidemic. We recollect in a great many accounts of the rot that the early potatoes were sound."

The editor of the *Farmer's Monthly Visitor*, (EX-GOV. HILL,) copies the latter extract, and adds his testimony as follows: "Our own experience for the three last years confirms the above statements: in none of the potatoes planted previous to the tenth of May, have we found any difficulty from the rot."

MENTAL IMPROVEMENT OF FARMERS.—Professor MEACHAM, in his address before the Addison County (Vt.) Ag. Society observes: "In making provision for your family, you should provide something to *read*, as well as something to *eat*.—You have little reason for congratulation in improving land and stock, if the mind about you is going to waste. Every farmer has more time in the year for gaining general knowledge than any professional man in the active pursuit of his profession. But it does not depend on time so much as on inclination. WEBSTER says that 'even in matters of taste and literature, the advantages of a man of leisure are apt to be over-rated. If there exists adequate means of education, and the love of learning be excited, that love will find the way to the object of desire through the crowd and pressure of the most busy society.'"

WATERING CATTLE.—Many farmers suffer a loss by not providing good and sufficient water for cattle. An animal that is compelled to go half a mile over a slippery road, and chased perhaps by dogs, cannot gain in flesh by the operation. If a cow has to travel twice a day half a mile to water, and return, she travels two miles a day; or ten cows perform twenty miles of traveling per day, and two thousand miles each winter.

FALL AND WINTER PLOWING.—Plowing late in the fall and during winter, may, in some instances, be beneficial; in others, injurious. As a general rule, the principal reason that can be given in favor of the practice, is that the work can be performed at a time of leisure, and the farmer is relieved from the pressure and hurry which would attend the crowding of all his plowing into a few days of spring. Loose sandy and gravelly lands are not, probably, injured by late plowing; but compact soils, if plowed in fall, are sometimes so beaten down by the heavy rains of winter and spring, that more labor is actually required to bring them into suitable condition for crops than if they had not been touched till near the time of sowing or planting.

The idea that any thing is gained by the decomposition of sward by late fall plowing, is, we are convinced, a mistake. On the contrary, every one who has had the opportunity of observing may have seen that sward, which is broken up after the weather has become warm, and the grass somewhat started in spring, rots much sooner than that which was plowed in fall or winter.

Clayey soils, which have been well drained, may be greatly improved by fall plowing, if it is done in the right way. The ground should be thrown into narrow ridges, which should run in such a direction as will most readily turn off the water from the field. Let two furrows, as deep as can well be plowed, be turned together in the form of what are called "back-furrows," and the whole field be plowed in this way. This will expose a large portion of the soil to the action of the frost and air. The ridges will be dry, and the soil being frozen and thawed while in this state, it will become loose and friable, and on cross-plowing the ridges, when the proper time arrives for seeding, the soil will be mellow and in excellent condition for a crop. This course has produced good crops of grain and vegetables on land which would yield little or nothing in any other way.—*Alb. Cultivator.*

KEEPING FARM ACCOUNTS.—Let any farmer make the experiment, and he will find it as interesting as it is useful to know from year to year the actual produce of his farm. Let every thing, therefore, which can, be measured and weighed; and let that which cannot be brought to an exact standard, be estimated as if he himself were about to purchase or sell it. Let him likewise, as near as possible, measure the ground which he uses, and the manner in which he applies it. The labor of doing this is nothing, compared with the satisfaction of having done it, and the benefits which must arise from it. Conjecture, in these cases is perfectly wild and uncertain, varying often with several different individuals almost a hundred per cent. Exactness enables a man to form conclusions, which may most essentially, and in innumerable ways, avail to his advantage. It is that alone which can give any value to his experience. It is that which will make his experience the sure basis of improvement; it will put it in his power to give safe counsel to his friends, and it is the only ground on which he can securely place confidence in himself.—*Norristown Herald.*

IMPROVED HORSE COLLAR.—The Providence Journal describes a horse collar which has been invented in England which must be regarded as a very great improvement. It consists of a tube of India rubber or other suitable substance, inflated with air like a life preserver. Its advantage is that it fits the horse exactly, easily, and without undue pressure upon any part, and leaves the breast and the joints of the fore legs free from galling and sudden pressure to which the common collar subjects them. "The merciful man is merciful to his beast," and we hope that this improvement will be generally adopted.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

COMPOSITION FOR SHOES.—Two parts of tar, two of beef's tallow, and one of bees-wax, make a good composition for boots and shoes. Apply it quite warm, and warm the leather that it may penetrate. As farmers are frequently exposed to wet, they should be careful to keep their feet dry and warm, for on this their health and comfort in a great measure depend. There are various compositions that are good to resist water and preserve leather, and the proportion of the above may be varied. Tar and tallow will answer alone, so will tallow and bees-wax.

USEFUL TABLE.—An acre of ground will contain 160 fruit trees, 16½ feet apart each way, 4,843 hills of corn 3 feet apart each way, 174,240 stalks of wheat six inches apart each away, 6,272,540 blades of grass one inch apart each way.

THE LAST WHEAT CROP OF MICHIGAN.—A. FINNEY, of Lenawee Co., Michigan, writes to the *Cultivator* as follows: "Our crops here have been good this season, and prices fair. My son's wheat last year averaged thirty-four and a half bushels to the acre. This year his and mine together averaged thirty bushels and one pound to the acre, notwithstanding the unusual severity of the winter. This quantity is rather above the average of the farmers generally in this vicinity. Much depends upon the manner of getting in—the time—the kind of wheat, and quantity put on the acre. We use a trifle more than one and a half bushels, and think we shall increase it to one and three-fourths to the acre. Our time is from the 8th to the 20th of September, and we use the *Soule's* wheat only, having carefully noticed since its introduction here, that it has stood the rust and winter better than any other variety."

LARGE YIELD OF CORN.—Writing to the editor of the *Massachusett's Ploughman*, (under date of Nov. 1847,) JOHN DAY, Jr., of West Boxford says: "Last fall about the 20th of September, I ploughed and subsoiled two acres of rather tough, swarded gravelly land, and in the spring I spread on seventy cartfuls of manure from the barn cellar, and ploughed it in. After cross ploughing I harrowed it well, and furrowed it both ways, three feet and a half apart, and put twenty-seven loads of good compost manure in the hill; I planted it the 12th and 13th of May. I hoed it well twice. This fall gathered it and husked it out, and had enough for 217 bushels of good corn."

WINTER-KILLED WHEAT.—WM. LITTLE, in the Ohio Cultivator, says that his late sown wheat on corn ground, was much "winter-killed," that is thrown out by frost, which is chiefly remedied by using a heavy roller, pressing the half-killed roots into the ground, which caused them again to vegetate. Such wheat yielded about 20 bushels per acre.

IRRIGATION.—The wonderful fertility of Egypt is, perhaps, more universally recognized than that of any other portion of the globe. For more than three thousand years the lands inundated by the annual overflow of the Nile have continued to produce the usual crops without any perceptible impoverishment or diminution of fertility.

If a meadow is rather dry from its soil or situation, loam may be applied with profit, and if very dry, clay is preferable. In some cases clay has been used with great advantage. In many cases wet lands will not not admit of access except when frozen; therefore farmers should embrace the favorable opportunity to attend to this business during winter.—*Bost. Cultivator.*

IMPROVE WET LANDS.—The winter is a convenient time for removing wood, trees and bushes from wet lands, and for hauling sand, gravel, loam and manure on to them. Where there is a large quantity of peat or mud, gravel is preferable to sand or loam, and sand is the next best ingredient. Gravel and sand contain a large portion of silex, which is necessary to give firmness to the stem of grass or grain; they are necessary even if there is an abundance of vegetable mould and manure. Without gravel, sand, or loam containing a large portion of sand, grass and grain will not have sufficient firmness to stand upright, but will fall to the ground.

FAT ANIMALS AND LARGE CROPS RESULT ALIKE FROM ABUNDANCE OF PROPER FOOD.—The profits of crops as well as as of cattle, depend mainly upon the return they make for the food and labor bestowed upon them. The man who grows a hundred bushels of corn, or makes a hundred pounds of meat, with the same means and labor that his neighbor expends to obtain fifty bushels, or fifty pounds, has a manifest advantage; and while the latter merely lives, the former, if prudent, must grow rich. He gains the entire value of the extra fifty bushels or fifty pounds. This disparity in the profits of agricultural labor and expenditure is not a visionary speculation—it is a matter of fact, which is seen verified in almost every town. We see one farmer raise 80 bushels of corn on an acre of land, with the same labor, but with more foresight in keeping his land in good tilth, and feeding better his crop, than his neighbor employs upon an acre, and who does not get 40 or even 30 bushels. This difference results from the manner of feeding and tending the crop.—*Vt. Chronicle.*

IT IS not known where he who invented the plow was born, or where he died; yet he has effected more for the happiness of man than the whole race of conquerors.

RULES FOR MILKING.—A writer in the Maine Farmer gives the following rules for milking cows: Having milked more or less, every season since I was a boy, and having seen it done so poorly as to injure the cow, I purpose to give a few rules for it which I have learned from my own and other's experience. They are as follows:

1. Have a good stool to sit on.
2. Have all your finger nails pared short and smooth.
3. Sit down and clean the bag, and wet the teats with the first stream of milk.
4. Then set your pail under, and milk as fast as you can conveniently, the faster the better. A cow will give more milk when milked fast than when milked slow.
5. Milk as though the teats were full to the last, otherwise it makes them long to "strip in a little while."
6. Never scold or strike a cow for running about the yard or kicking. It generally does more harm than good.
7. If she runs about, have patience, talk kindly to her, and tie her up as a last resort till she is not afraid.
8. If she kicks, sit forward far enough for your knee to come forward of her leg, and she cannot easily hurt you or spill the milk.
9. If she switches you with her tail, in "fly time," fasten it by parting her hair and tying it round her leg. Use a string, if the hair is not long enough.
10. If she holds up her milk, butt with your hands. What else does a calf butt for, but to make the mother give milk down?

A GOOD BANK—We are not particularly in favor of banks as a general thing for certain reasons of our own, but we have somewhere read of a bank that we would vote for; the vault should be *mother earth*, secure and always profitable, the exchanges the *transplanting of the nursery and the garden*, always natural and therefore equal in value. The deposits should be *happiness, sobriety* and *noble independence*, a reliable source of investment; the assets would be *smiling fields waiving with golden harvests* to gladden the beholders' hearts, the liabilities would be unavoidable yet agreeable *indebtedness to God alone*, while dividends would be *health, wealth, and honest joy*. This is a bank worth sustaining, and one that may have a million of branches and still the business would never be overdone.—*Farm. & Mech.*

MAPLE SUGAR.—Every man who can conveniently attend to it should make maple Sugar. It can be done when the farmer has little else to do, so the labor should not be reckoned high. In some sections fuel is of little consequence, and where it is high, strict economy should be practiced as to the mode of boiling. For catching sap, birch buckets answers a temporary purpose, and the cost is a mere trifle. Troughs made of light soft wood cost but a few cents each, where timber is cheap; and they will last long if housed, or turned upside down, in a pile and sheltered from the sun and storms. But the most convenient and cheapest vessels in the end, are buckets with iron hoops.—*Bost. Cultivator.*

FOUNDER IN HORSES.—A writer in the S. W. Farmer says that he rode a hired horse 99 miles in two days, returning him at night the second day. In the meantime he had been deeply foundered, but so effectually cured that the owner would have known nothing of it, if he had not been told. In other cases he was nearly as successful. This is his method of cure:—Bleed him immediately in the neck, according to the severity of the founder—in extreme cases, as long as he can stand. Then draw his head up, and with a spoon put back on his tongue salt enough till he has swallowed a pint. Let him drink moderately. Then anoint the edges of his hoofs with turpentine, and he will be well in an hour. The salt operates as a cathartic, and with the bleeding, arrests the fever.

IRON FENCES.—Iron wire is now used in the construction of fences, and the Westminster, (Md.) Carroltonian gives the following description of the manner in which it is adapted to this purpose:—The posts are about one half of the ordinary size, planted firmly at the distance of ten feet apart, with nine strands of wire drawn tightly through a half inch auger hole, and tightly plugged at each hole; the wire is of the size of that used for a Yankee bucket, and to combine them more firm, wire of a lighter description is wound through the middle, which prevents the hogs from separating them and creeping through. The whole expense of this fence does not exceed twenty-five cents per pannel, and for neatness and durability cannot be surpassed by anything in timber.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY P. BARRY.

Pomological Rules.

We are indebted to Herman Wendell, M. D., of Albany, for a copy of "Rules of Pomology" adopted by the State Agricultural Society at their late meeting. They are more concise, but substantially the same as those published last month; the main difference (a somewhat important one, to be sure,) is in the alteration of the 5th Rule, and the entire exclusion of the 13th and last of the Boston code.

That part which forms Rule 5th has been modified by the State Agricultural Society, and we understand even by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, to read as follows:

The name of the new variety shall not be considered as established until the description shall have been published in at least one horticultural or one agricultural journal, or some pomological work of large circulation and acknowledged character.

This, it will be seen, gives other journals than those having the "*largest* circulation" the privilege of publishing the description of new varieties; and the exclusion of the last Rule gives committees and individuals a right (which they would always exercise at any rate,) of choosing their own authorities. So far so good. Rules are necessary, absolutely so, and ought to be stringent where stringency is necessary, but liberal where liberality is safe and allowable.

It is suspected, in various quarters, that the provisions excluded or discarded by the State Agricultural Society were quietly and cunningly devised by the proprietors of certain journals, with a view to attract patronage to themselves, and to promote their own exclusive interests. We can hardly believe this was the case; but if so, the results will prove as unsuccessful as the attempt was selfish and contemptible.

The subject of Pomology on this continent gives scope enough for many journals and many pomologists to exercise their talents, and it would be as impracticable as unwise for societies to vote its entire control and management to one journal or one *man*. In Europe it is not an uncommon thing to see a *mere opinion*, right or wrong, of an individual, quoted over the whole continent as standard authority. If a florist in any part of Great Britain, France, Belgium, or elsewhere, happens to produce a new seedling flower, if it were but a simple little pansy or heart's-ease, he must first of all send to London for "Dr. Knowall's opinion." If favorable, it is appended to his advertisement, and his flower is as current as gold. Hence, when we cast our eye over the advertisements of some of the English journals, one would almost doubt the existence of more than *one* man in Europe competent to pronounce on the merits of a new plant. This is owing, in part, to the commanding influence which a thoroughly cultivated taste, sound judgment, and a free, unbiased expression, will always exercise and is duly entitled to; but the slavish looking extreme to which it is carried grows out of the want of general intelligence and independence of thought and action among the mass of cultivators. In this country no one need hope to become such an oracle. There are those who have fond dreams of attaining such a position; they speak it out audibly sometimes, but if they would avoid disappointment, they will *prune* their ambitious notions to suitable and becoming proportions, and rest satisfied with the influence that will be spontaneously yielded to their genius and talents.

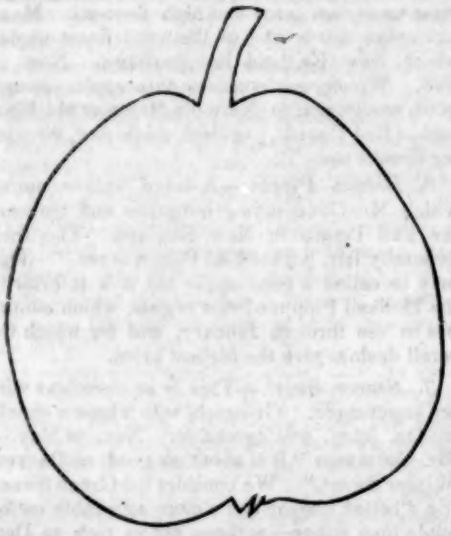
The Oswego Beurre, or Reid's Seedling Pear.

This excellent new variety originated within a few miles of Oswego village, and was first brought to notice through the Horticulturist, about a year ago, by J. W. P. Allen, Esq., of Oswego. Its history is thus given by Mr. A., as obtained from Mr. Reid's family.

"Twenty-two or three years ago Mr. Reid had a very rich pear given him, that had but three seeds, which he saved and planted between the roots of a stump; two came up, one was destroyed by the cattle, and the other stands now where it was originally planted—it bore fruit when it was but *six* years old—it has borne a fair crop every year since it came into a bearing state, and has produced sixteen bushels in one year. In the year 1834, when other varieties, growing an equal distance from the lake, were nearly or totally destroyed by frost, it bore a full crop. It holds its fruit in severe gales of wind better than any other variety of large pears known to them, (Reid's family,) and it was equally fine in cold and short seasons, when other varieties were indifferent." It is supposed, from its appearance and other qualities, partaking of the White Doyenne and Brown Beurre, the two prevailing sorts in the gardens of Oswego, that it is a hybrid between them.

Last autumn, when at Oswego, we were favored with a few specimens of this fruit from Mr.

Allen. They were unripe, but they matured well in the house, and in eating two or three weeks afterward, proved first rate. It is undeniably a fine fruit, and considering its hardiness and productiveness, will be valuable in the smallest collections. We find that it grows



Onego Beurre, or Reid's Seedling Pear. (Fig. 10.)

freely on the quince stock, and have no doubt it will bear well, as both its supposed parents do. Size rather above medium. Form, oval obovate. Skin smooth, greenish, sprinkled with russet. Stalk stout, about half an inch long, occasionally inserted in a flattened end, generally in a deepened cavity, as shown in the outline. Calyx small, partially closed, in a smooth shallow depression. Flesh greenish white, buttery, melting and juicy, with a rich vinous flavor, like the Brown Beurre. In use in October, and may be kept in perfect eating order till the 1st of January, if proper attention be paid to retarding the ripening process.

Report of the Fruit Committee of the State Agricultural Society.

At the annual meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society, held at Albany last month, the *Fruit Committee*—composed of Lewis F. Allen, Esq., of Erie Co., Herman Wendell, M. D., and E. Emmons, M. D., of Albany—recommended the following varieties as the best for general cultivation, taking into consideration the varied soil and climate of the State. It will be remembered that last year the committee reported a select list of apples which was published in the transactions of the Society.

Pears.—*Summer:* Bloodgood, Citron des Carmes or Madelaine, Dearborn's Seedling.—*Autumn:* Fondante d'Automne, Bartlett, Seckel, White Doyenne, Swan's Orange or Onondaga, Stevens' Genesee, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Beurre Bosc, Doyenne gris, Washington.—*Winter:* Beurre d' Aremberg, Winter Nelis, Vicar of Winkfield.

Plums.—Jefferson, Huling's Superb, Schenectady, Catherine, Reine Claude, Bleecker's Gage, Peach Plum, Columbia, Imperial Gage, Coe's Golden Drop, Deniston's Red, Lawrence's Favorite, Prune d'Agen, *for prunes.*

Cherries.—May Duke, Florence, Black Tartarian, Yellow Spanish, Holland Bigarreau, Downer's late, and Elton.

Peaches.—Early Tillotson, Crawford's Early, Grosse Mignone, George IV, Red Rareripe, Cooledge's Favorite, Morris' White, Malta, Yellow Rareipe, Bevoort's Morris, Royal George, Red Cheek Malocoton.

Grapes.—Isabella and Catawba.

Strawberries.—Earley Scarlet, Hovey's Seedling, Swainstone Seedling.

The committee is to be continued and report annually to be added to the lists such fruits as may, after sufficient trial, be considered, by them, worthy of general cultivation.

[The committee has presented an undeniably good list of fruits; but to our taste it would be improved by the addition of—*Pears*—Osband's Summer or Summer Virgalieu, and Belle of Brussels, two of the finest of all summer pears we know of. *Cherries*—Bigarreau de Mai or Bauman's May, Knight's Early Black, and Large English Morello—indispensable. *Peaches*—Cole's Early Red, Haine's Early, Large Early York, Jacques' Rareripe—all productive, hardy varieties, large and fine flavored. They are unsurpassed here, and we have no doubt will succeed well in every part of the State. We would also add the *Clinton Grape*, an uncommonly hardy, prolific variety, usually ripening several weeks before the Isabella or Catawba.—Ed.]

Transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

An elegant and interesting volume has been published under this title, with beautiful letter press and highly finished colored plates of the two seedling camellias raised by Col. Wilder, President of the Society, that have attracted so much attention both at home and abroad. Also plates of the *Van Mon's Leon le Clerc* pear, *William's Favorite* and *Baldwin* apples. Gen. Dearborn, A. J. Downing, and J. E. Teschemacher are among the contributors of able and valuable papers.

The committee of publication are dissatisfied with *chromolithing*, and will abandon it. The future plates will be far superior, and the present ones are to be reproduced.

We did not receive a copy until our paper was just going to press, or we should have given a more satisfactory notice. We will refer to it again. D. M. Dewey can supply it in Rochester.

We have received several other books, notices of which we are unable to give in this number.

A notice of the colored edition of Downing's "Fruits and Fruit Trees of America" is given in another page of this paper.

New England Apples.

THROUGH the kindness of S. W. COLE, Esq., of the *Boston Cultivator*, we have had the pleasure of examining several varieties of apples, most of which have been recently brought to notice. At present we will notice some of the best.

1. *Eustis.*—This we believe originated on the farm of JAS. EUSTIS, Esq., of Southboro, Mass. It was brought to our notice three years ago by Mr. COLE, who then sent us specimens of the fruit. It is in size about equal to an Esopus Spitzemberg, of an oval form, yellow, partially streaked with red. Flesh firm and juicy, with a rich and pleasant flavor. Nov. to Feb.

2. *Mother.*—A first rate new apple, said to have originated in Boston, Worcester county, Mass. We have seen this fruit noticed favorably at the exhibitions of the Worcester Horticultural Society. It is of an oblong form. Skin yellow, nearly covered with bright crimson.—Flesh somewhat crisp, juicy, and high flavored. Ripe Nov. and Dec. The tree is said to be a good grower and bearer. Mr. COLE says "this fruit is of surpassing excellence."

3. *Leland Pippin.*—This apple is much cultivated around Worcester, Mass., where it is sometimes called "New York Spice," or "Leland Spice." It is a fine looking, medium sized, oblong apple; beautiful bright scarlet, on a yellow ground. Our specimens were past their prime. The New England Farmer says of it:

This is another late fall and early winter apple, of superior excellence and great beauty, which has been shown for a few seasons at our Horticultural exhibitions. It is large, fine in form, very fair and smooth, oblong, tapering toward the eye, yellow, considerably covered with red, especially on the sunny side, and both colors quite bright; flesh tender, juicy, fine, slightly sub-acid, with a high strawberry-like flavor. It is of the Spitzemberg class. It is a good grower and a free bearer on alternate years. It follows the Porter in season, and brings a higher price in the market than even that favorite variety. Being a red apple it should not be called a pippin.

It may not be proper to call it a "Pippin;" but it appears to us the impropriety must consist in something else beside the *color*. All Pippins are not yellow. The Ribston Pippin, King of Pippins, Kerry Pippin, and we might add a multitude of other Pippins with more or less red.—For what reason, Mr. EARLE, is a *red* Pippin inadmissible?

4. *Magnolia.*—"Here," says Mr. COLE, "you have one of the most beautiful names and with it one of the handsomest and best of apples. Tender, very juicy, with a pleasant and high flavor."

It is in size medium, roundish, tapering slightly to the eye. Color yellow, with streaks of bright red. Its season is Sept. and Oct. Our specimens were too ripe, and we consequently can not speak decidedly of its merits; but from what we have heard we entertain a favorable opinion of its merits. It comes in just before No. 2.

5. *Minister.*—This is a fine New England Apple—originated in the town of Rowley, Mass. It is rather above medium size, oblong, tapering to the eye, like the well known Yellow Bellflower. Skin pale yellow, nearly covered with stripes of light and dark red. Flesh yellow, rather acid, but juicy and high flavored. MANNING says this is one of the very finest apples which New England has produced. Nov. to Feb. We do not consider this apple, though good, at all equal to Norton's Melon or old Nonsuch, (Red Canada,) or Seek-no-farther, for winter dessert use.

6. *Holden Pippin.*—A large yellow apple, which Mr. COLE says "outgrows and outbears the Fall Pippin in New England. The fruit generally fair, but the Fall Pippin is not." This may be called a good apple but it is inferior to the Holland Pippin of this region, which continues in use through January, and for which the retail dealers give the highest price.

7. *Seaver Sweet.*—This is an excellent winter sweet apple. Greenish, with a brown cheek, tender, juicy, and agreeable. Nov. to May.—Mr. COLE says "it is about as good as Danvers Winter Sweet." We consider the Green Sweeting a better keeper and a more agreeable eating apple than either—perhaps not so rich as Danvers.

The Early Tillotson Peach.

We are much obliged to our esteemed friend and correspondent for the following item of intelligence, timely given, in reply to inquiries in the last number of the Farmer.

P. BARRY—*Dear Friend:* Some inquiries were made in the last number of the Genesee Farmer, respecting the *Early Tillotson Peach*, which perhaps I ought to answer. I have had this variety about thirty-five years, having procured the cuttings from a nurseryman in Aurora, but who had no particular name for it; so after many years, I imposed the one it now bears. This was done in justice to the *Tillotsons*, of Genoa, in this county, among whom it was said to have originated.

In our heavy loam, the fruit has always been *very fine*, when the ground has been well cultivated; and *earlier* than any other valuable sort in my collection, except the *Early Ann*, which ripens three or four days before it. After harvest, however, like other cut-leaved varieties, the *Early Tillotson* is subject to mildew, and from this cause its growth is neither so rapid as some others, nor the twigs quite so hardy in severe winters. On this account, perhaps, the climate of Virginia suits it better than ours, as the following extract of a letter from T. S. PLEASANTS, near Petersburg, would seem to indicate.

"Amongst a great many fine varieties, there is none, take it altogether, that I esteem so highly as the *Early Tillotson*, which I received from thee several years ago. It is of full, medial *size;* in *flavor* scarcely to be surpassed; and in the time of ripening, it is *earlier* than any other peach of merit that I am acquainted with. Had I only known of its excellence in time, and planted it as extensively as I might have done, it would have yielded me this season, a large sum."

Very respectfully, DAVID THOMAS.

Near Aurora, Cayuga Co., 1 Mo., 1848.

REMARKS.—Is it a fact that the "cut-leaved" varieties are more subject to mildew than others? and if so, how can it be accounted for?

The slower growth of the Tillotson is not entirely owing to to its liability to mildew. The past season, we had a bed of some 3,000 trees, on which there was scarcely a trace of mildew visible, but they did not attain to more than five-sixth to seven-eighth the dimensions of *Crawford's Melocoton*, growing beside them in the same soil. Like the *Early Ann*, the *Nutmeg*, and many others, the Tillotson is, aside from disease or accident, of rather slow growth. And this, in the first place, may have rendered it more susceptible to mildew, from its weaker powers of respiration and perspiration, inducing a somewhat unhealthy condition and flow of the sap. We know that the more vigorous rapid growing sorts are seldom or very slightly attacked by this disease, and that all plants in houses or in the open air, are less subject to it while in a healthy vigorous state of growth than when feeble and languishing. Such varieties, should therefore, be kept in a vigorous condition by good culture, and always placed in an open, airy exposure.

The French cultivators of the peach generally consider the mildew a constitutional malady, and incurable. A multitude of palliatives are suggested in their books, such as washing the leaves, and various modes of pruning and training. We think the most effectual remedy will be found in furnishing the tree with proper nourishment at the roots, a warm dry soil, kept mellow by culture, and frequent dressings of wood ashes.

In another place will be found an article extracted from the London Gardener's Chronicle, which may serve to give those of our readers who have not given this common vegetable malady much attention, some idea of what it is.

FLOWERS FROM MEXICO.—Major WILLIAMS, of this city, has some flowers received in a letter from Monterey, picked in the garden of Gen. ARISTA. We noticed Convolvulus tricolor, Coreopsis Drummondi, Nemophylla, Cypress vine, and Achimenes, all well known florists' flowers here. We would rather see these simple beautiful flowers, than the trophies of war.

Diseases of Plants.—Mildew.

COMMON as are the productions which it now comes to our turn to examine, and notorious as is their noxious influence on vegetation, the history of their development is but imperfectly known. They consist of little globules changing from a more or less deep yellow to black, springing from a floccose web, and filled with sacs containing the reproductive organs, and at a certain stage of growth putting out from all parts of their circumference long variously formed fibres, which lift them up from the surface of the leaves in which they grow, and imbibe their juices; and they are always preceded by delicate threads which are mostly white, but occasionally grayish, consisting of little bead-like joints, of which the uppermost fall off and, it is believed, like so many germs, vegetate, and thus quickly gain possession of the infested plant. These mealy patches are called by botanists, according to their degree of development, Oidium or Erysiphe, and are too well known to cultivators under the general name of mildew.

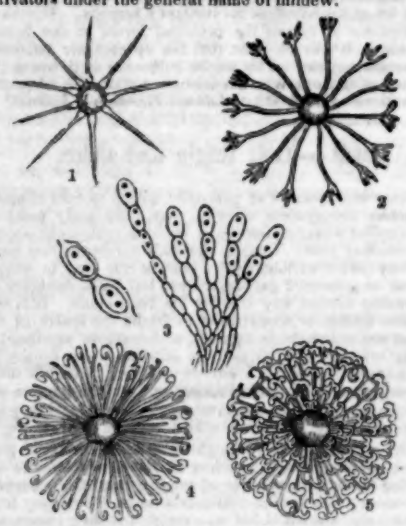


Fig. 1, *Erysiphe guttata;* 2, *E. penicillata;* 3, *E. Gramis;* 4, *E. adunca;* 5, *E. bicornis;* all after Corda.

It has not, indeed, been positively provod that the Oidium is an early stage of the Erysiphe, but the one so constantly precedes the other, that it is more than probable that they are merely different stages of growth of the same thing. The peach, especially, suffers from the attack of such a parasite, and is only very lately that the second or more perfect form is developed. If, however, the young shoots be examined late in the season they will be found coated with a thin floccose web of the same nature as that which succeeds to the mildew of the Rose, known to the French under the name of "Blanc de Rosier." The peach mildew is a well-known pest not only of forced peaches, but of those grown on exposed walls, even in the most favorable aspect, and when once it gains possession of a spot it is not often that it is extirpated. Various plans are resorted to by gardeners to hinder the growth of this troublesome parasite, of which, perhaps, the most general is flowers of brimstone, at the best a very doubtful remedy.—Where it grows upon the fruit probably more is done by the action of rubbing it on than by the brimstone itself, which, in the shape of a crude powder, can scarcely have much effect, and possibly the best remedy next to taking care that the trees are flourishing from proper attention to soil, and as free an admission of air as consistent with the object in view of early produce, is washing the walls with something which may either destroy or cover the minute spores, or, as recommended by a German writer, syringing the whole plant well with a strong solution of brown soap. Where trees have been destroyed by mildew, it is quite useless to plant another in the same position without some such precautions. We have seen three generations in succession destroyed by mildew, in the course of a few years.

It is not, however, peach trees alone that suffer from this cause. There is scarcely a natural order of plants in our temperate climate which is not affected by it. In tropical countries, the genus has not at present been detected, unless, indeed, a very anomalous production on the leaves of Jacquinia armillaris be justly referable to it, which we have from Jamaica. Beds of seedling Whitethorn, and it is said Pansies, are often much injured by it. Its effects on Pea crops are too visible to escape notice, the whole plant being soon clothed with it, as if coated with a cinereous wash. Hops, too, are notoriously affected by a similar plague, and during the last year scarce a field of wheat was free from the attacks of Erysiphe graminis, but probably from some favorable turn in the season did not seem to suffer from it. It is not probable that a sure remedy will ever be found for such an universal pest, to the development of which all seasons seem favorable, and which is alike produced in the most sheltered and exposed aspects, and if, as is certain, though many true species exist, one or two forms are perfectly indifferent as to the plants on which they grow, it would be quite hopeless to attempt a remedy. We have exhibited one or two of the principal forms in one figure, from which it will be seen that the species are beautiful microscopic objects. The whole subject is well worth the attention of any one who has leisure to make the necessary observations.—*M. J. B., in London Gardeners' Journal.*

Buds—their Origin and Office.

The greater number of perennial plants in cold climates commence the growth of each year, from scaly protuberances called buds, which begin their development during the preceding year. Usually the buds are quite prominent, and they differ so materially, both in size and in shape, that an experienced gardener finds but little difficulty in recognizing almost any tree by its buds alone. It is said that the Indian is accustomed to count the scales in the buds of certain trees, in autumn, to determine whether the coming winter is to be mild or otherwise, an unusually large number indicating a severe winter. Scientific men, less contented with their philosophy than the simple native with his, have indulged in various conjectures respecting the particular point from which buds have their origin.

Pliny and Malpighi thought buds sprang from the pith. Some botanists, among whom is Knight, suppose the descending fluids to be capable of sending out buds wherever the economy of vegetation demands them. Yet, very little is positively known about it, except that they commence their development in the latter part of summer, and usually make their appearance at the extremity of the branches, or axil of the leaves. In the Sycamore, *Platanus Occidentalis*, the buds appear directly under the foot of the leaf stalk, or petiole. In some trees they appear between the branches, and seem to observe but little regularity; in this case they are called *adventitious*.

The cause of the appearance of buds while vegetation is yet in its full vigor, is still a matter of speculation. Some have thought that the rapid flow of sap to the leaves at that time required freer access to the air than the leaves afforded, and therefore new ones were commenced in the form of buds. Cold weather coming on, however, the demand for more leaves ceases, and hence their growth for that season is arrested. But the minute young leaves are kept well protected in the bosom of the bud, ready to burst forth and unfold, at the bidding of the first warm days of spring-time. A process, quite similar to this, goes on when the young leaf of spring is destroyed by late frosts. As soon as the weather becomes mild again, new buds may be seen to shoot forth and speedily develope themselves into leaves. These only differ from common buds in not having their growth arrested by a winter's cold. The resources for renewing the leaf, whether it decays after having reached its natural term of existence, or is destroyed by some casualty, appear to exist alike in the internal economy of the vegetable. It is a fact somewhat remarkable, that the rudiments, even of the flower and fruit, begin in many instances to be developed during the autumn months. I have before me, December 29, the buds of the lilac, *Syringa vulgaris*, in which are distinctly to be seen, after removing about twelve scaly leaflets, the cluster of flower buds complete in all their parts, even the petals, stamens, pistils, and germ, can be easily distinguished. The scales of the bud serve an important office in protecting the young flowers and rudimentary leaves from the severe cold of winter, being as they are, lined with a fine down between each scale, and coated entirely with a resinous varnish, not very readily soluble in water, thus excluding severe frost and moisture. Much more of this varnish is deposited upon the buds of some trees than others. The Horse Chesnut, *Æsculus Hippocastanum*, and Balm of Gilead, *Populus Candicans*, are very liberally supplied, as may be seen by digesting a handful of these buds in warm water for a short time; the resin will be melted and float upon the surface.

The fluids of some trees, particularly the peach, and some fine garden shrubs, are much more sensitive to the vivifying influence of the sun than others. Thus it is well known to farmers and horticulturists that a few warm days in the latter part of winter are apt to prove very destructive to the peach. In this case, the fluids are warmed, the circulation commences, and the flowers beginning to grow, burst through their scaly covering. Thus exposed to the influence of colds and moisture, they are liable to be killed by subsequent damp and frosty weather. The flower bud not being renewed, as is the leaf bud, the crop of fruit is a failure. In some small ornamental shrubs, this disaster may be prevented by winding them from top to bottom with a straw rope, or by protecting them from air, light and heat—the conditions necessary to vegetation—in some other way. To ensure perfect success, this should be done soon after the leaves have fallen.

But the peach is too large a tree to receive such treatment, and it seems more difficult to protect it against this misfortune. Many experiments have been resorted to, and among the most successful is the practice of placing about the roots, straw, leaves, or whatever may prevent the earth from thawing readily, and thus warming the fluid of the root. Probably a layer of fine manure is preferable to any thing else, as in that case the tree would receive the benefit of it during the next season. *a*

This unseasonable development of the buds is somewhat retarded by setting the tree deep at the time of transplanting, but when this is done the fruit will ripen a few days later, and the tree is not apt to attain quite so large a size. I believe, however, it is usually longer lived. *b*

Gurdon Evans.

Analytical Laboratory, Yale College, Dec., 1847.

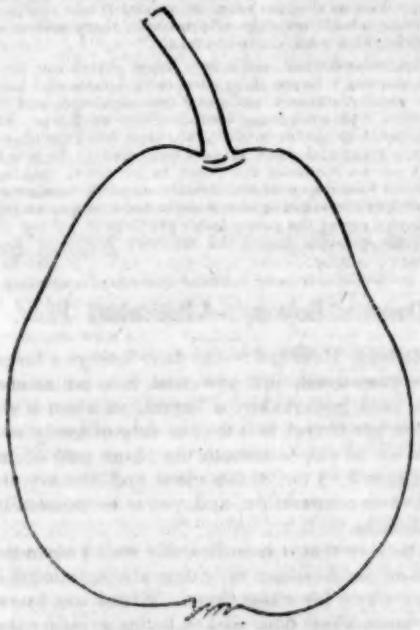
a We have heard of snow being trodden firmly down in large quantities around the roots of trees to retard vegetation; but we consider this, and all other operations of the kind, based on false principles. The sap first begins to flow freely in the *tops* of trees, through the influence of atmospheric heat, and if the top of the tree be excited into an expansion of buds by the surrounding heat, while the roots are kept nearly dormant, by a low temperature, it must tend to a derangement of the vital functions, that can not fail to be attended with evil results. Nature provides a warmer medium for the roots than the top, and we must be careful how we reverse her decrees. The best method of avoiding the effects of spring frosts, where they are prevalent, is to plant peach and other trees most susceptible of injury from them, in north and west exposures, on hill-sides, &c. Wall and dwarf trees can be effectually guarded in most cases by screens of matting or cloth.

b In no case should deep setting be resorted to; it is complete ruin to all fruit trees. Instead of promoting longevity, it does just the reverse, according to all experience. The reason is obvious from what has been said about the respective temperature of the air and the soil around the roots. This will be apparent to our correspondent, if he will next give his attention to the *Roots, their Origin and Office.*

If the leaves of trees are permitted to consume food, the roots must be placed in a situation to absorb it. This it cannot do effectually when buried deep in the earth.

The Petre Pear.

During the past season we have had several opportunities of testing the qualities of this famous native fruit, and cordially give it a place among the first class sorts. It originated in the celebrated Bartram Botanic Garden, on the Schuylkill, a few miles from Philadelphia, where the parent tree still exists. The seed which produced it were sent to the elder Bartram by Lord Petre, from London, in 1735. It is supposed to have been from seeds of the White Doyenne, or Butter Pear as they call it at Philadelphia.



Petre Pear. (Fig. 16.)

The size is medium, to large obovate, skin smooth, yellow, with green and brown dots and patches of russet, and occasionally a dull reddish tint on the sunny side. Stalk an inch long, planted occasionally in an abruptly sunk cavity, but more frequently as in the outline. Calyx small, in a smooth, very shallow depression. Flesh fine grained, buttery and melting, with a rich aromatic flavor, not surpassed by the finest Seckel. Ripe in October, and by early picking may be kept till December. The tree is a rapid grower, and a most prolific bearer.

THE FRUITS AND FRUIT TREES OF AMERICA: By A. J. Downing. Colored Edition.

The colored edition of this work has at length made its appearance, and is truly one of the most complete and beautiful volumes ever issued from the American press, on Pomology. In addition to all the matter contained in the common editions, it has 85 colored portraits of the choicest fruits—at least those, we presume, considered so by the author; 17 of apples; 22 of pears; 17 of plums; 22 cherries; 2 apricots; 3 peaches; 1 raspberry; and 1 strawberry.

Considering the difficulty of having to send these plates abroad to be colored, it would be unreasonable to expect perfection; but it is evident that the greatest possible pains have been taken to insure faithful coloring, and with a great degree of success. Many of the plates have shades of color some lighter and some darker than we have been in the habit of seeing them—but allowance must be made for the difference of color, in various parts of the country, and in different specimens.

We regret not finding some of the more recent and celebrated varieties that, at present, occupy much attention among cultivators. For our part we would gladly exchange some pears that are given for such as the *Louise, Bonne de Jersey, Swan's Orange, Dix, Dunmore, Napoleon, Rostiezer, Van Mons' Leon le Clerc, Queen of the Low Countries, Ne plus Meuris*, and some others. And, among apples, we would like to have seen the Summer Pearmain, Benoni, Dutchess of Oldenburg, Fameuse, Hubbardson Nonsuch, Northern Spy, and the Fall and Holland Pippins.

The lists of plums and cherries are very full, comprising most of the fine sorts. We should, for the gratification of our readers, give the entire list of colored fruits, if space permitted, and may at another time.

We are struck with the difference between the portraits of Mr. Hovey and Mr. Downing. So great, indeed, is it, in all the specimens we have compared, that they posses hardly a feature in common. In the instance of the Glout Morceau pear, particularly, both outline and color is different. That of Mr. Downing is quite *green*, while Mr. Hovey's is yellow, sprinkled with red. We have before us specimens of this fruit ripe, grown both on pear and quince stocks, and we cannot say that either are correct, from this comparison: Mr. Downing's outline, we think, is more natural than Hovey's, but the color is too green—while Mr. Hovey's outline does not show the normal form, and his coloring is too bright. We have no space for farther comparisons at present.

Mr. Downing's volume will be a gem in the library of any one who has the taste and means to purchase it. D. M. Dewey, E. Darrow and other Rochester booksellers have it for sale. Price $15.00.

Answers to Correspondents.

Two years ago, a kind correspondent sent me bulbs of the *lance-leaved Japan Lily*, but they have not succeeded in any of the soils in which I have tried them. It is well known that our *limestone* soil is deleterious to many plants (such as the Kalmias;) but these lilies have not prospered even in such as I thought contained no lime. Please say what I ought to do. D. T.

Remarks.—Your soil would probably be modified to suit the wants of the Lily, by adding *leaf mold* and *sand* liberally. We have no experience yet in their out door culture; but we have been very successful with them, in pots, in a compost of about one-half rotted turf from an old grass border, one-fourth leaf mold, and one-fourth sand. The Boston growers have been quite successful with their culture, in ordinary garden soil. It should be remembered that the roots of these Lilies are *perennial*, and should be carefully treated in removal. Your failure may be attributable to some mismanagement in this respect.

Last September, Mr. Groom, who is the most extensive grower of these plants in England, exhibited before the London Horticultural Society two plants of *Lilium lancifolium speciosum*, each a single stem bearing upwards of 40 flower buds. They had been lifted out of the open border, and were sent to show how well these beautiful Japan Lilies succeed out of doors in the common garden soil, which was stated to have been well broken up, but not manured. It was mentioned that the bulbs were planted in the end of November, in a bed, 15 inches asunder, and that they were covered 3½ inches deep with light soil. They were not protected in any way, but after the stems died down, the soil was carefully removed down to the bulbs and replaced by fresh material.

Answers to several other inquiries, in type, but deferred for want of space until next month.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Turning Over a New Leaf.

OR, HOW TO GET A HUSBAND.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I was much pleased with the dramatic sketch of "Turning Over a New Leaf," in your January number. If you think the following story worthy of being a sequel to it, please publish. It is a true tale, and happened in the neighborhood in which I was born. I have heard my mother relate the circumstances "many a time and oft," and I personally knew the family well.

Mr. W—— had by industry and economy accumulated a large property. He was a man of rather superior mind and acquirements; but unfortunately became addicted to habits of intemperance. Naturally fond of company, and possessing superior conversational powers, his society was much sought, and he eventually became a sot. His wife was a feeble woman, without much decision of character; but an only child, a daughter, was the reverse, illustrating one of those singular laws of nature, that the females oftenest take after the father in character and personal peculiarities, and the males after the mother.

MARY, for so we will call her, was well aware of the consequences that would be the inevitable result of her father's course, and had used every exertion of reason and persuasion in her power, to induce him to alter his habits, without avail; his resolutions and promises could not withstand temptation, and he pursued his downward course, till the poor girl despaired of his reform, and grievously realized what the end must result in.

JOHN D——, was a young man from the east, possessed of a good common education, as all of our New England boys are, and the most indomitable industry and perseverance—was working on the farm of a neighbor by the month.

MARY, on going on some errand to the next house, met him on the road with the usual salutation—

Mary—"Good morning, Mr. D——."

John—"Good morning, Miss W——. How is your health."

Mary—"Well, I thank you—but, to tell the truth, sick at heart."

John—"Pray what is the trouble—what can effect a cheerful, lively girl like you, possessing every thing to make you happy?"

Mary—"On the contrary, every thing conspires to make me miserable. I am almost weary of life—but it is a subject I cannot explain to you, and yet——I have sometimes thought I might."

John—"Any thing that I can do for you Miss W——, you may freely command."

Mary—"That is promising more than you may be willing to perform; but to break the ice at once, do you want a wife?"

John—"A wife! well, I don't know—do you wan't a husband?"

Mary—"Indeed I do, the worst way.—I don't know but you will think me bold, and deficient in that maidenly modesty that becomes a young woman; but if you knew my situation, and the afflictions under which I suffer, I think it would be some excuse for my course."

John—"Have you thought of all the consequences—my situation.—I am poor—you are rich—I am a stranger, and—

Mary—"Indeed I have, till I am almost crazy. Let me explain—you and every one else know the unfortunate situation of my poor father. His habits are fixed beyond amendment, and his property is wasting like the dew before the sun. A set of harpies are drinking his very heart's blood, and ruin and misery stares us in the face. We are almost strangers it is true; we have met in company a few times, but I have observed you closely, your habits, your industry, and the care and prudence with which you manage your employer's business has always interested me."

John—"And yet, my dear young lady, what can you know of me, to warrant you in taking such an important step."

Mary—"It is enough for me that I am satisfied with your character and habits—your person and manners. I am a woman, and have eyes. We are about of the same age; so if you know me and like me well enough to take me, there's my hand."

John—And my dear Mary, there's mine, with my heart in it. Now when do you desire it to be settled?"

Mary—"Now, this minute; give me your arm, and we will go to Esq. B——'s, and finish the bargain at once. I don't want to enter our house of distress again, till I have one on whom I can rely, to control and direct the affairs of my disconsolate home, and support me in my determination to *turn over a new leaf* in our domestic affairs."

John—"But not in this old hat and shirt sleeves."

Mary—"Yes, and I in my old sun bonnet and dirty apron. If you are content, let it be done at once. I hope you will not think I am so hard pushed for a husband as that comes to, but I want a master; I am willing to be mistress, but to be master is more than I am equal to; I will then take you home, and introduce you to my parents as my own dear husband, signed, sealed and delivered."

John—"So be it—and permit me to say that I have always admired you from the first minute I saw you, for your beauty, energy, industrious habits and amiable deportment."

Mary—"Now John if that is sincere, this is the happiest moment of my life, and I trust our union will be long and happy. I am the only one my poor father will hear to; but, alas, his resolutions are like ropes of sand. I can manage him on all other subjects, you must take charge of his busines and have the sole control; there will be no difficulty, I am confident in the result."

They were married, and a more happy match was never consummated, Every thing prospered, houses and barns were repaired, fences and gates were regulated, and the extensive fields smiled and flourished like an Eden. The unfortunate father in a few years sunk into a drunkard's grave. MARY and JOHN raised a large family; he was for many years a Justice of the Peace in his town, and they both still live, respected and wealthy—and all from an energetic girl's resolution, forethought and courage, and the prudential use of the young lady's privilege of putting the initiatory question during the maiden's jubilee of *Leap Year*.

H. Y.

Domestic Economy.—Buckwheat Flour.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As flour brings a larger price than usual, just now, and it is not as easy for a poor man to buy a barrel, as when it was but $4 per barrel, is it not the duty of every man to do all he can to smooth the rough path of the poor man? I am of that class, and it is my aim to live as comfortably, and yet as economically, as possible.

I believe that it is sufficiently well known that buck-wheat flour is a very desirable substitute, in many ways, for wheat flour. Every one knows that buck-wheat flour makes better griddle-cakes than wheat flour. Not only are they preferable for taste, but I believe nothing is less liable to injure the health when taken into the stomach than buck-wheat cakes. It is rather light food, it is true—that makes it healthy; but it is sufficiently hearty for a man who has his regular meals.

I have very recently ascertained that it is far preferable to wheat flour for *minute pudding*.—When made in the same manner that wheat flour minute puddings are made, they are *light*, (not in color,) and make decidedly a rich dish.

Corn is already served up in a variety of ways; but almost every week some *new manner* is brought to light. A very rich pudding may be made of corn meal by adding a tea cup full of dried berries (black raspberries are preferable) to three pints of water, and make as a hasty pudding. It is very cheap, and when served up

with sauce made of butter and sugar, of the consistency of porridge, and seasoned with nutmeg, &c., it makes a dish fit for an alderman.

I know not but these may both be found in some "Domestic Cookery" or other book, but if they are they do not come where they belong, (before the mass of the people,) as they would in the Farmer.

The poor man can live on meal and buckwheat flour, when the latter can be bought for half the price of wheat flour by the pound; and I doubt not the rich man would like a *second* one were he to try a pudding made in either of the above manners. C.

Pure Blood Merino Sheep for Sale.

THE Subscriber being about to retire from the farming business, offers for sale his entire flock of MERINO SHEEP, which have been bred with the greatest care, from the best flocks in the country. Of these, 75 are ewes, now with lamb, by a buck from the recent imported flock of John A. Taintor, Esq., of Hartford, Conn.; 25 Bucks one year old last spring, from the above ewes, sired by the Rambouillet Buck *Chancellor*; and 50 Lambs, the increase of last year, sired by the celebrated Rambouillet Buck, *Grandee*, now owned by the Rev. L. G. Bingham, of this place. As to purity of blood, fineness and weight of fleece, and strength of constitution, they are excelled by no Merinos in the country. The Buck purchased from the recent importation of Mr. Taintor will also be offerd for sale.

To those wishing to improve their sheep, or those wishing to start a new flock, the present offers a rare opportunity, and they will be sold without reserve.

Communications addressed to the subscriber will receive immediate attention. THOS. H. CANFILD.

Williston, Vermont.

Williston, Vt., January 7, 1848. [2-1t*]

Steel Cultivator Teeth.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he still continues to manufacture ROGERS' PATENT STEEL CULTIVATOR TEETH, at SENECA FALLS, N. Y., where he will keep constantly on hand and for sale at wholesale, or retail, these Teeth, of lengths varying from 10 to 16 inches, to suit the purchasers. For the reputation of the article reference is had to the following certificates, which is but a few of thousands that might be obtained. DAVID B. ROGERS.

Seneca Falls, N. Y., Jan. 1848.

We, the undersigned farmers of the Genesee Country, earnestly recommend to our brother farmers throughout the country the use of the cultivator, not only for corn raising, but also for other spring crops, and more especially for wheat raising. We are fully convinced that the cheapest and best for the land, and less liable to winter kill, is the once plowing deep and thorough, and then go immediately on with the cultivator for further preparing and seeding our fallows, having either tried it ourselves, or seen it tried side by side with the old way of plowing three times. And we further recommend the above steel teeth, having used them more than any other for the last two years, and do cheerfully say that they are the best kind now in use.

NATHAN CASH,	JOHN TWING,
JACOB BUSHMAN,	NOBLE DANIELS,
JOHN LATHROP,	GERMAN LATHROP,
BENJAMIN CHESLEY,	JESSE H. FISK,
HARRY LATHROP.	

I concur fully in the sentiments contained in the above certificate in relation to Rogers' Patent Steel Teeth Cultivator. I have used it extensively, and find it emphatically the best farming implement in use for the destruction of the Canada Thistle, and other weeds which too often spring up on our summer fallows, and while it is accomplishing this work in the destruction of weeds, it will at half of the labor of the harrow, give a finer tilt to the soil, and work the ground deeper and more usefully for the wheat crop.

I find it in many respects equally beneficial in preparing the ground for spring crops. G. V. SACKET.

Seneca Falls, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1848. [2-tf]

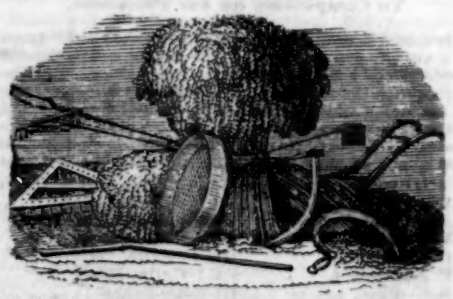
Cranberry Plants.

THE subscribers have been appointed the agents of an extensive grower in Massachusetts, and now offer for sale fine CRANBERRY PLANTS, suitable for transplanting, and in lots to suit purchasers. Circulars giving directions for cultivation, and containing certificates of the quantity that has been raised upon an acre can be obtained upon application, POST PAID, to

BISSELL & HOOKER.

Or upon personal application to J. W. BISSELL,

Feburary 1. [2-2t] No. 8 Arcade Hall, Rochester.



ROCHESTER SEED STORE.

[*The first Seed Store established in Rochester*, 1831,—*No.* 4 *Front-street, near Buffalo-street.*]

BY JAMES P. FOGG.

The subscriber again offers for sale a choice lot of *Garden Seeds*, cautiously selected, and comprising all the kinds required for a good vegetable garden. They were mostly grown by an experienced gardener, (Mr. C. F. Crosman,) and I can confidently recommend them as *fresh and pure Seeds*. During the last five years that the subscriber has been connected with this establishment as proprietor, the business has increased from one thousand to four thousand boxes, put up and annually distributed throughout the United States and Canada. This is sufficient evidence of the general satisfaction these seeds have given the public.

The subscriber is fully sensible of the important relation which the seedman holds to the whole farming community, and that on his honor and veracity the crop and profit of a season in some measure depend.

Flower Seeds—A large assortment put up from seeds of the growth of 1847.

For the Potato Rot—The best remedy within the reach of any farmer.—Plant from one to five acres with Beets, Carrots, Ruta Bagas and Turneps. Owing to the almost entire failure of the crop of carrot seed in this country last fall, the subscriber will receive from London in February and March, a large supply of *Carrot, Ruta Baga and Turnep Seeds*, which will enable him to supply the already great and increasing demand for these seeds.

The subscriber has on hand 75 bushels of *Field Beet Seed*, for stock, raised the past year by Mr. Crosman.

Also, 100 bushels of *Early June Peas*, raised in Canada, and free from bugs.

100 bushels of perfectly clean *Timothy Seed*, &c Also, Birds, Bird Seed, Bird Cages, Canary and Hemp Seed, Cuttle fish bone, Rape seed, &c., with almost any article usually to be found in a Seed Store.

Rochester, Feb. 1, 1848 [4t] JAMES P. FOGG.

Rochester Commercial Nursery,

MAIN-STREET, ONE MILE EAST OF COURT HOUSE,

Rochester, N. Y.

THE subscribers offer for sale the present spring, at wholesale or Retail, a large quantity of VERY THRIFTY FRUIT TREES, comprising the very BEST VATIETIES of

APPLES,
PEACHES,
PLUMS,
CHERRIES,
PEARS, &c., &c.,

cultivated by ourselves, and warranted correctly named. Our nursery grounds now comprise 50 acres, and we think we can offer to purchasers inducements which will induce them to buy, provided they see our trees.

☞ We have a few extra sized trees.

BISSELL, HOOKER & SLOANE,
At the Nurseay.
or J. W. BISSELL,
February 1, 1848. [2-4t] No. 8 Arcade.

Twelve Competent Agents Wanted,

TO sell either by the Month, or on Commission, PATENT SPRING TOOTH HORSE RAKES in the counties of Wayne, Monroe, Cayuga, Onondaga, Seneca, Yates, Niagara, Erie and Cattaraugus. Agents living in the county where they are to sell will be preferred. Services wanted from about the first of July to the middle of August, either with or without team. Good prices or commission allowed. Satisfactory reference given and required. The highest recommendations of the utility of the article will be furnished.

Any of the above named territory, except Wayne County, will be sold an reasonable terms. All communications on the subject will be promptly answered if addressed *post paid*, to the subscribers at Walworth, Wayne Co.

P. S. Those who wish to make engagements will do so soon.

E. & T. G. YEOMANS.

Dated, Walworth, January 20, 1848. [2-tf]

To Competitors for our Premiums.

In accordance with our promise, we give below the names of about fifty persons who are, thus far, the most successful competitors for the premiums offered for subscribers. The names are given in proper order, beginning with the name of the person who has obtained the highest number. The list was taken from our books on the 25th of January. We presume we shall be obliged to make several changes in it next month, as many whose names are not given have sent us very respectable lists, and are continuing their exertions.

Wm. Lyman,	B. & G. M. Copeland,
J. H. Stanley,	Wm. Chamberlain,
Moses Eames,	Reeve Corwin, } tie.
H. Frisbie,	Jas. Perkins, }
F. J. Eastman,	W. T. Hastings, }
E. C. Bliss,	Thomas Riddle, } tie.
Laton Runyan,	E. M. Foot, }
H. C. Kimberly,	J. S. Squires, }
Erastus Hurd,	D. M. Smith, } tie.
C. H. Carter,	J. B. Wilbur, }
J. Swain,	J. Hutchinson,
I. R. Trembly,	B. Billings,
Dr. O. Reynolds,	S. G. Sears,
D. A. Ogden, }	Jno. Lewis.
I. H. Gould, }	Mrs. E. R. Perry, }
E. W. Lawrence, } tie.	Robert Evans, }
L. D. Smith, }	R. O. Milton, } tie.
E. S. Bartholomew, }	J. Wykoff, }
R. Sears,	Hiram Shaya, }
J. R. Lowell,	J. N. Mead,
D. D. Cole,	B. Farr,
J. A. Carpenter,	Sam'l E. Norton, } tie.
C. Nye, } tie.	C. C. Slocum, }
B. Spaulding, }	

☞ The premium offered for the highest number of subscribers previous to the 1st of January, ($5 in Ag. Books,) was obtained by WM. LYMAN, Esq., of Leicester, Livingston county, N. Y.

THE GENESEE FARMER.—We have received the December number of this periodical, which closes its eighth volume, and have perused its contents with pleasure. It is gratifying to learn that its publisher is receiving that support which his untiring efforts to make it of high practical value to the American farmer should secure for him. It has now a circulation of FIFTEEN THOUSAND. If its subscripton list amounted to more than three times that number, the fact would afford greater satisfaction, as evincing a growing disposition on the part of our farmers to treat Agriculture as a science, to keep up with the discoveries and improvements of the day, and avail themselves of the great benefits which are derived from the adaptation of chemistry to Agricultural purposes.—*Buffalo Courier.*

Valuable Wheat Farm for Sale.

SITUATED in the town of Pittsford, seven miles east of Rochester. The Farm contains 441 acres—including 20 acres of black ash, located 5 miles from the main farm.—This farm has been, and can again be, divided into three farms—having three houses (two frame, and one part log and part frame,) and three good barns.

The Main or Center farm contains 170 acres, and has a good frame house, barn, carriage and corn houses, &c., all painted.—The yards are enclosed with good picket fence, also painted.

The South farm contains about 180 acres. The buildings consist of a frame house and good barn.

The North farm contains about 90 acres;—house part log and part frame; good frame barn.

This farm is only one mile east of Pittsford—and about three-fourths of a mile from the rail-road and canal. The soil is well adapted to the raising of wheat—being gravel and sand, the most of it originally oak openings, approximating to timber. There are *four good orchards* of grafted fruits—two on the centre portion, and one each on the north and south portions. Each portion has also a lot of good timber, suitable for building or sawing.

The Irondequoit Creek passes through the farms; also, several other streams. Near the barn on the centre farm, is a never failing watering place, from a living spring. Also, a good well in the yard of the same barn.

The whole farm will be sold together, or divided, according to the above divisions. *Terms*—One fourth of the purchase money will be required, and the balance made easy.

ALSO—About 375 acres of timber land, (pine, chestnut, and oak,) situated in the town of South Bristol, Ontario Co.—together with a half or equal interest, of a good saw mill on the premises. This property will be sold on liberal terms, or exchanged for good Western Lands, or other property.

Apply to GEO. HART, Esq., No. 7 Arcade, Rochester, or to the subscriber on the premises. J. E. MARSH.

Pittsford, Jan. 1, 1847. [1-1t*]

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

Rochester Produce Market—Wholesale.

Wheat,	$1 25		Pork, bbl. mess	10 00	11 00
Corn,	44		Pork, cwt.,	4 50	5 00
Barley,	56		Beef, cwt.,	3 50	4 00
Oats,	30	35	Lard, lb.,	7	8
Flour,	5 75	6 00	Butter, lb.,	14	15
Beans,	62	88	Cheese, lb.,	5	6
Apples, bush.	18	25	Eggs, doz,	14	
Potatoes,	37	50	Poultry,	6	
Clover Seed,	5 00	5 25	Tallow,	7	8
Timothy,	1 50	2 50	Maple Sugar,	—	
Hay, ton,	10 00	13 00	Sheep Skins,	75	
Wood, cord,	2 75	4 00	Green Hides, lb	4	
Salt, bbl,	1 38	1 50	Dry "	7	8
Hams, lb,	7	8	Calf Skins,	8	

Rochester, Jan. 23, 1848.

New York Market.

[By Magnetic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, JAN. 27.—7 P. M.

ASHES.—Pots firm; 2nd occasionally $6 is given. The bulk of the sales are $5.87½. Pearls are $7 and dull.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The rain of the morning prevented operations, and the transactions of the day have been quite moderate, the trade buying moderate, and shippers appeared to be in market only for parcels to fill up vessels. Sales reach 3500 bbls. $6 for Livingston, and $6a6 12 for Western and Western New York, and $6 18 for pure Genesee. In meal there is not much doing. Market dull. Sales of Jersey at 3 12a3 18. Rye flour at 4 12.

GRAIN.—For good samples of wheat for milling there is fair inquiry. Market not firm. Sales 1,200 bu. Genesee at 1 25 for the east, and 1000 do. Long Island and New Jersey, 1 25a1 26. Corn dull. Shipping demand not active. About 10 or 12,000 bu. sold at 65a66c for New Orleans, 65a68c for New Northern and Jersey. Sale Rye at 90c. In barley nothing doing. Oats unsettled, 48a50c.

PROVISIONS.—Market for pork less active, and quotations less firm. 3 or 400 barrels have been sold nominally at $6a7, and 10 37 for old, and $7 87a$8, and $11 50 for new. In beef there is some movement. 500 bbls. sold at $837½a8 87 for mess, $5 25a5 75 for prime. Sale 100 barrels Beef Hams at 10a10 25. Lard is in fair inquiry. Butter steady, fair demand. Cheese heavy.

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New Paper Warehouse at Buffalo.

The subscribers, (Proprietors of the well known GENESEE MILLS, of Rochester,) are now opening an extensive Warehouse in Buffalo, and will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the various kinds of PAPER, such as Printing, in all its varieties Foolscap, Letter, Folio Post, Flat Cap, Demy, Medium, Fine Colored Medium, Yellow and Blue Tobacco, Post Office, Seed, Envelope and Wrapping Paper, of all descriptions, &c., &c.

Our facilities for manufacturing, and our connection with some of the largest Eastern Manufactories, enables us to offer greater inducement to purchasers than have been heretofore known in this market. Printers desiring Paper of any special size or quality, can have it made to order, with nearly as great facility as though our Mills were situated in this city; for in these days we order by *Lightning* and answer by *Steam*. The patronage of the printers of the west is particularly solicited.

We shall also keep open a market for RAGS, and shall pay the highest market price in Cash at all times for this commodity. To those who wish to exchange Rags for Paper we can offer special inducements.

In short, we would say to all who have occasion to use Paper of any description, or who Rags to dispose of, please call at the Genesee Paper Warehouse, Merchants' Exchange, corner of Prime-st. and Prime Canal. STODDARD & FREEMAN.

BUFFALO, July, 1847. [8-tf]

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

THE MOST EXTRORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!

This Extract is put up in Quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures disease without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.

GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicine is, whilst it Eradicates Disease it Invigorates the Body. It is one of the very best SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it *Creates New, Pure and Rich Blood*; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of Severe Cases of Disease; at least 5,000 of these were considered incurable.—More than

3,000 cases of CHRONIC RHEUMATISM;
2,000 cases of DYSPEPSIA;
400 cases of GENERAL DEBILITY AND WANT OF ENERGY;
7,000 cases of the different FEMALE COMPLAINTS;
2,000 cases of SCROFULA;
1,500 cases of LIVER COMPLAINT;
2,500 cases of DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS and DROPSY;
3,000 cases of CONSUMPTION,

And thousands of cases of Diseases of the Blood, viz: Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the Face, &c., &c., together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c., &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New-York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character.—It is the best medicine for the Preventive of Diseases known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

5,000 CLILDREN THE PAST SEASON!

As it removed the cause of Disease, and prepared them for the Summer season.

UNITED STATES OFFICER.

Capt. G. W. McLean, member of the New-Jersey Legislature, late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story:

RAHWAY, Jan. 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the *influenza*, and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles I was very much relieved, and attributed it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration. G. W. McLEAN.

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate was handed into Dr. Townsend's office this week and conclusively proves that his Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented:

THREE CHILDREN.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under deep obligation. Yours, respectfully, ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster st.

New-York, March 1, 1847.

ALMOST A MIRACLE.

READ THE FOLLOWING, and doubt if you can, that consumption cannot be cured. This is only one of the several hundred cases that Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured:

BROOKLYN, Sept. 14, 1846.

DR. TOWNSEND—*Dear Sir*: I was taken, a little over a year ago, with a severe cough and pain in my side. It increased on me very fast, indeed. I was pronounced by physicians to have the quick consumption. I raised large quantities of bad matter, had night sweats, and sinking very fast: my doctor said he could do nothing for me. I went into the hospital, in hope of being benefited; but was pronounced there as incurable. I was now greatly distressed at the lungs, and could hardly breathe; I soon became emaciated, and expected to die; was confined to my bed, and was obliged to have watchers; indeed I cannot give you any description that would do justice to my case. I was supposed by my friends to be past recovery; I had tried a great number of remedies, and all seemed to be to no purpose. I read of some most extraordinary cures performed by your medicine, and, to tell you the truth, I suspected there was some humbug in them. But I was induced to try it; I did so, and am very thankful I did. I cannot say that I am entirely well, but am so far recovered as to be about my business, and hope to be entirely well in a few weeks. My cough and pain in the side, and night sweats have left me, and I raise but very little, and am fast gaining my usual strength. I felt it a duty to give you a statement of my case, to publish, if you please. PETER BROWN, 47 Little-st., Brooklyn.

TO MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES.

This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. No female who has reason to suppose she is approaching that critical period, "*The turn of life*," should neglect to take it, as it is a certain preventative for any of the numerous and horrible diseases to which females are subject at this time of life. This period *may be delayed for several years by using this medicine*. Nor is it less valuable for those who are approaching womanhood, as it is calculated to assist nature by quickening the blood and invigorating the system. Indeed, this medicine is invaluable for all of the delicate diseases to which women are subject.

It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies—by removing the impurities of the body—not so far stimulating the system as to produce a subsequent relaxation, which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease.

GIRLS, READ THIS.

You who have pale complexions, dull eyes, blotches on the face, rough skin, or freckles, and are "out of spirits;" use a bottle or two of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. It will cleanse your blood, remove the freckles and blotches, and give you animation, sparkling eyes, fine spirits, and beautiful complexion—all of which are of immense value to *unmarried* females.

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Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinency of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

☞ Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons, all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blest with healthy offspring.

PILES, PILES, PILES.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is no less successful in curing this distressing complaint, than for diseases of the Blood, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and Nervous Debility. Read the following:—

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: The effects of your Sarsaparilla are truly wonderful. For the last six or eight years past, I have been subject to severe attacks of the piles, during which I have suffered all the tortures of that complaint, and had despaired of ever finding relief except in death. I have the pleasure to inform you "there is yet a balm in Gilead." I have used two bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and feel no remains of my old complaint. I send you this for publication, and any person you may refer to me, I would be happy to inform of the benefit I have received at your hands. Yours, truly,

July 6, 1846. JOHN HALL, 49 Fulton street.

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1848.] **ATTENTION.** [1848.

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